

USDA United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

In cooperation with
Minnesota Agricultural
Experiment Station

Soil Survey of McLeod County, Minnesota

Part I



This page intentionally left blank.

How To Use This Soil Survey

This survey is divided into three parts. Part I includes general information about the survey area; descriptions of the general soil map units, detailed soil map units, and soil series in the area; and a description of how the soils formed. Part II describes the use and management of the soils and the major soil properties. This part may be updated as further information about soil management becomes available. Part III includes the maps.

On the **general soil map**, which is the color map preceding the detailed soil maps, the survey area is divided into groups of associated soils called general soil map units. This map is useful in planning the use and management of large areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the map, identify the name of the map unit in the area on the color-coded map legend, then refer to the section **General Soil Map Units** in Part I of this survey for a general description of the soils in your area.

The **detailed soil maps** follow the general soil map. These maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**, which precedes the soil maps. Note the number of the map sheet, and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Index to Map Units** in Part I of this survey, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Summary of Tables** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. See **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in November 1991. Soil names and descriptions were approved in March 1992. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 1991. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other assistance was provided by the Agricultural Extension Service, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and the Board of Water and Soil Resources. The survey was partially funded by the Legislative Commission for Minnesota Resources and by McLeod County. It is part of the technical assistance furnished to the McLeod County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

All programs and services of the Natural Resources Conservation Service are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis, without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, or handicap.

Cover: An area of the level to rolling Lester, Storden, and Cordova soils in McLeod County, Minnesota. Most areas of these soils are used as cropland. Contour stripcropping helps to control water erosion.

Contents

Part I

Index to series	iv
Index to map units	v
Summary of tables	vii
Foreword	ix
How this survey was made	1
General nature of the survey area	2
History and development	2
Farming	3
Physiography, drainage, and geology	3
Climate	3
General soil map units	7
Formation and classification of the soils	17
Soil series and detailed soil map units	23
References	83
Glossary	85

Part II

Detailed soil map unit legend	iv
Summary of tables	v

Agronomy	5
Cropland management considerations	5
Crop yield estimates	9
Land capability classification	10
Prime farmland	10
Erosion factors	11
Windbreaks and environmental plantings	12
Forest land	41
Recreation	47
Wildlife habitat	57
Engineering	65
Building site development	65
Sanitary facilities	66
Waste management	67
Construction materials	67
Water management	68
Soil properties	103
Engineering index properties	103
Physical and chemical properties	104
Water features	106
Soil features	107
References	145
Glossary	147

Issued November 1997

Index to Series

Arkton series	24	Kilkenny series	52
Biscay series	24	Klossner series	53
Blue Earth series.....	25	Lester series	55
Canisteo series	26	Le Sueur series.....	59
Clarion series.....	28	Linder series	60
Cokato series.....	32	Mayer series	65
Coland series.....	35	Millington series	66
Cordova series	36	Muskego series.....	67
Cosmos series.....	38	Nicollet series	68
Crippin series.....	39	Okoboji series	69
Delft series	40	Rolfe series	71
Dickinson series	41	Shandep series.....	71
Dickman series	42	Spillville series.....	72
Estherville series.....	43	Storden series	73
Glencoe series.....	44	Strout series.....	75
Hamel series	45	Swanlake series	76
Hanlon series.....	46	Terril series	76
Harps series.....	47	Wadena series.....	78
Hawick series.....	49	Webster series.....	79
Hoopeston series	50	Zook series.....	80
Kalmarville series	51		

Index to Map Units

27B—Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes.....	42	920C2—Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded.....	30
35—Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam.....	26	920D2—Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded.....	31
39A—Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	79	921C2—Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded.....	31
39B—Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	79	944B—Lester-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	56
41A—Estherville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....	44	945B—Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	57
41B—Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	44	945C2—Lester-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded.....	58
86—Canisteo clay loam.....	27	956—Canisteo-Glencoe complex.....	27
94B—Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	77	960D2—Storden-Clarion complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded.....	74
102B—Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	29	960F—Storden-Clarion complex, 18 to 40 percent slopes.....	74
106B—Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	56	978—Cordova-Rolfe complex.....	37
109—Cordova clay loam.....	37	1016—Udorthents, loamy.....	77
112—Harps clay loam.....	48	1030—Udorthents-Pits, gravel, complex.....	78
113—Webster clay loam.....	80	1075—Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded.....	54
114—Glencoe clay loam.....	45	1080—Klossner-Okoboji-Glencoe complex, ponded.....	54
118—Crippin loam.....	40	1084—Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded.....	47
130—Nicollet clay loam.....	69	1091—Klossner, sandy substratum-Harps-Mayer complex.....	55
134—Okoboji silty clay loam.....	70	1092—Harps-Glencoe complex.....	48
238B—Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes....	52	1095—Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded.....	81
239—Le Sueur loam.....	59	1159B—Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	75
247—Linder loam.....	60	1193—Cosmos silty clay.....	39
255—Mayer loam.....	65	1204B—Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	32
269—Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded.....	67	1207B—Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes.....	33
313—Spillville loam, occasionally flooded.....	73	1213B—Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	33
327B—Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes.....	43	1213C2—Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded.....	34
336—Delft clay loam.....	41	1228—Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex.....	51
362—Millington loam, frequently flooded.....	67		
386—Okoboji mucky silty clay loam.....	70		
392—Biscay clay loam.....	25		
414—Hamel loam.....	46		
517—Shandep clay loam.....	72		
525—Muskego muck.....	68		
539—Klossner muck.....	53		
611C—Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes.....	50		
887B—Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	29		
920B—Clarion-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	29		

1229B—Cokato-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	34
1833—Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded	36

1834—Coland clay loam, frequently flooded	36
1901B—Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes.	58

Summary of Tables

Part I

Temperature and precipitation	5
Freeze dates in spring and fall	6
Growing season	6
Classification of the soils	20
Acreage and proportionate extent of the soils	21

Part II

(Page numbers are in the Summary of Tables in Part II)

Classification of the soils	
Acreage and proportionate extent of the soils	
Cropland management considerations	
Land capability and yields per acre of crops and pasture	
Prime farmland	
Windbreaks and environmental plantings	
Windbreak suitability groups	
Woodland management and productivity	
Recreational development	
Wildlife habitat	
Building site development	
Sanitary facilities	
Construction materials	
Water management	
Engineering index properties	
Physical properties of the soils	
Chemical properties of the soils	
Water features	
Soil features	

This page intentionally left blank.

Foreword

This soil survey contains information that can be used in land-planning programs in McLeod County, Minnesota. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights limitations and hazards inherent in the soil, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

This soil survey is designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. Broad areas of soils are shown on the general soil map. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described. Information on specific uses is given for each soil. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

William Hunt
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

This page intentionally left blank.

Soil Survey of McLeod County, Minnesota

By James J. Murray, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Fieldwork by James J. Murray and Mark L. Perry, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
and H. Gerald Floren, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
in cooperation with
the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station

How This Survey Was Made

This survey was made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area are in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind or segment of the landscape. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landscape, soil scientists develop a concept, or model, of how the soils were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientists to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Individual soils on the landscape commonly merge

into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for

laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

The descriptions, names, and delineations of the soils in this survey area do not fully agree with those of the soils in adjacent survey areas. Differences are the result of a better knowledge of soils, modifications in series concepts, or variations in the intensity of mapping or in the extent of the soils in the survey areas.

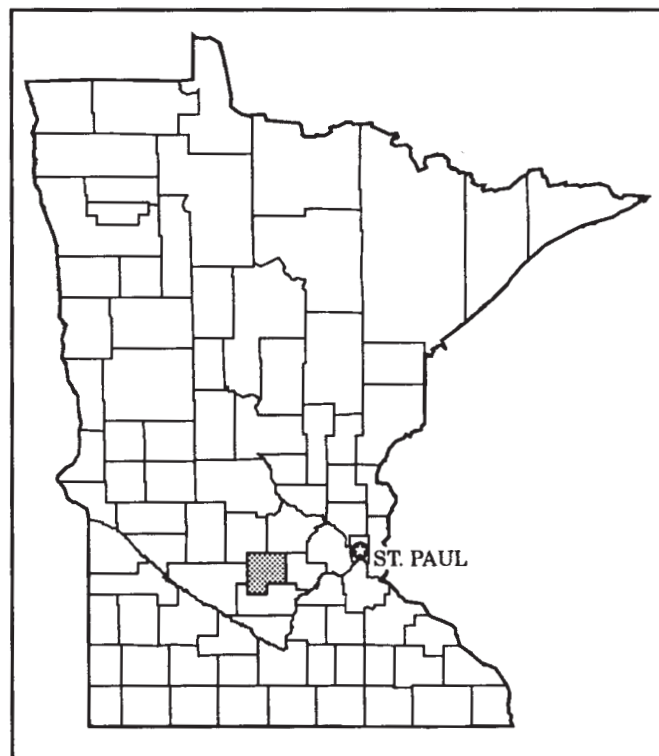
General Nature of the Survey Area

McLeod County is in south-central Minnesota (fig. 1-1). Glencoe is the county seat.

This soil survey updates the survey of McLeod County published in 1955 (USDA, 1955). It provides additional information and has larger maps, which show the soils in greater detail.

History and Development

For thousands of years, the area that includes McLeod County was inhabited by Indian tribes. The survey area was covered by a forest, which was known



McLeod Co-MN (locator map)

Figure 1-1.—Location of McLeod County in Minnesota.

as the Big Woods, or by prairie. The Big Woods supported several species of trees, including basswood, maple, elm, American aspen or poplar, ironwood, butternut, oak, cottonwood, and boxelder (Shamla and others, 1975). The prairie, which supported mainly tall grasses, was west of the wooded area.

Exploration of the survey area took place in the 16th and 17th centuries. The area was claimed by France and Spain and was subsequently invaded by English fur trappers. In the Treaty of 1783, following the Revolutionary War, England ceded to the United States all land west of the Mississippi. The Sioux Indians relinquished claim to a large area of land west of the Mississippi through the Treaty of 1851. The area that is now McLeod County was originally a part of Carver County, which was created in 1855. The current boundaries of McLeod County were established on March 1, 1856.

The first pioneers to settle in the wilderness were mostly of English, Irish, and Scottish descent. Later, word of cheap land prices and abundant opportunity spread through Europe. A large migration to the area took place after 1870 (Shamla and others, 1975).

McLeod County was named for Martin McLeod, one

of the authors of the bill that established the county. Martin McLeod was a fur trader stationed at a trading post in Lac qui Parle. During his career as a trader, he became familiar with the Indian trails that crossed this part of central Minnesota. In 1855, Martin McLeod and J.H. Steven founded the city of Glencoe, which is the county seat. Glencoe was named for a valley in Scotland (Shamla and others, 1975).

Since the 1850's, the vegetation in McLeod County has been transformed from an open prairie and forested area to an intensively developed agricultural area. The early farmers' markets were limited by the routes of poorly constructed trails. Today, roads along most section lines provide transportation routes for agricultural products to local markets.

Two railroads serve McLeod County. U.S. Highway 212 and State Highways 7, 15, 22, and 261 run through the county. Airports are located in Glencoe, Hutchinson, and Winsted.

Farming

Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and wild hay cut from the prairie were the main crops produced by the first settlers. Corn, soybeans, and wheat for market and for livestock feed are still the principal crops. The acreage of corn, soybeans, wheat, and oats has decreased since 1986, mainly because of the increase in the acreage enrolled in agricultural programs that are designed to reduce surplus commodity crops and take highly erodible land out of production.

The number of cattle and calves, hogs, and feeder pigs has decreased since 1986, but the number of sheep and lambs has remained about the same. In 1989, there were 37,600 cattle and calves, 44,400 hogs and pigs, and 1,100 sheep and lambs in McLeod County (McLeod County Extension Service, 1990).

Dairying is an important enterprise in the county. Also, small but important acreages are used to grow specialty crops, mainly sweet corn and green peas. Canneries are located in the surrounding areas.

In 1982, McLeod County had 1,492 farms. There were 1,303 farms in the county in 1987. The average size of farms increased from 182 acres in 1982 to 198 acres in 1987 (McLeod County Extension Service, 1990).

Physiography, Drainage, and Geology

The materials that make up the landscape in McLeod County consist of Mesozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary strata, Pleistocene glacial deposits, and recent sediments.

The entire eastern part of the county is underlain by sedimentary strata deposited during the Paleozoic

(Cambrian) Era (Matsch, 1972). The western part of McLeod County is underlain by sedimentary strata deposited during the Mesozoic (Cretaceous) period. These strata overlie igneous and metamorphic bedrock of the Precambrian Era (Sims and Austin, 1963).

Glacial sediments of the Pleistocene Epoch, which range from 300 to 500 feet thick, cover these bedrock formations throughout the county. As the glacier moved in a southeasterly direction from its source in the vicinity of the Winnipeg lowland, it gouged out bedrock to make yellow to gray, shale-rich, calcareous loamy till (Matsch, 1972). This till was deposited by the retreating Des Moines lobe of the Wisconsin glaciation about 10,000 years ago. The most strongly morainic topography is an end moraine in the northwestern part of the county, north of the city of Hutchinson. This moraine extends across the northern part of Acoma and Hutchinson Townships. The morainic system was the eastern margin of the late Wisconsin (Mankato) ice sheet, near where the Grantsburg lobe branches off from the Des Moines lobe (Thiel, 1944). In the southern part of the county, the topography descends to a ground moraine. Most of the material was left as a result of the melting ice and consists of till.

More than 10,000 years ago, rivers and streams coursed down glacial spillways as the glacier melted and released huge quantities of water. The valleys of the South Branch of the Crow River and Buffalo Creek and their tributaries were carved out as the base of these spillways cut down into the till. The water deposited its alluvium as sandy and gravelly material on flood plains along these waterways. Subsequent incision has left terraces along these waterways and in an outwash area in the eastern part of the county between the South Fork of the Crow River and Buffalo Creek. Sandy and gravelly material was also deposited in places on upland ridges and knolls. During more recent times, loamy and clayey alluvium several feet thick have accumulated on bottom land along these waterways. Also, organic accumulations of decomposed plants have formed in some depressions.

Climate

The three tables at the end of this section give climate data as recorded at Hutchinson during the period 1961 to 1990.

In winter, the average temperature is 15 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 5 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred at Hutchinson on January 21, 1970, is -36 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 70 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 82 degrees. The highest recorded temperature, which

occurred at Hutchinson on August 1, 1988, is 104 degrees.

Growing degree days are equivalent to "heat units." During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The total annual precipitation is about 26.6 inches. Of this, about 19.51 inches, or 73 percent, usually falls in April through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. The heaviest 1-day rainfall during the period of record was 4.5 inches at

Hutchinson on August 26, 1967. Thunderstorms occur on about 38 days each year, and most occur in July.

The average seasonal snowfall is 35 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 52 inches. On an average, 15 days per year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The heaviest 1-day snowfall on record was 15 inches.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon is about 59 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 78 percent. The sun shines 69 percent of the time possible in summer and 51 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the northwest. Average windspeed is highest, 12 miles per hour, in April.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Hutchinson, Minnesota)

Month	Temperature						Precipitation				
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average	2 years in 10 will have--		Average number of growing degree days*	Average	2 years in 10 will have--		Average number of days with 0.10 inch or more	Average snowfall
				Maximum temperature higher than--	Minimum temperature lower than--			Less than--	More than--		
<u>° F</u>	<u>° F</u>	<u>° F</u>	<u>° F</u>	<u>° F</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>In</u>		<u>In</u>	
January-----	21.6	1.1	11.4	48	-29	0	0.65	0.17	1.03	2	7.8
February-----	27.7	7.2	17.5	53	-26	2	.55	.17	.90	1	5.2
March-----	40.2	21.1	30.6	72	-13	39	1.62	.63	2.44	3	8.3
April-----	57.6	35.3	46.5	86	14	236	2.38	1.18	3.42	5	1.9
May-----	71.1	46.7	58.9	92	27	579	3.11	1.78	4.29	6	.0
June-----	80.0	56.3	68.2	97	40	838	4.37	2.08	6.34	7	.0
July-----	84.4	61.1	72.7	98	46	976	3.51	1.91	4.93	5	.0
August-----	81.7	58.0	69.8	96	42	888	3.69	1.96	5.21	5	.0
September---	72.6	48.8	60.7	92	28	613	2.45	1.33	3.44	5	.0
October-----	60.8	37.8	49.3	84	19	305	2.02	.68	3.12	3	.3
November----	41.6	24.0	32.8	67	-6	46	1.40	.45	2.26	2	4.6
December----	25.6	8.0	16.8	50	-22	2	.85	.29	1.36	2	6.9
Yearly:											
Average---	55.4	33.8	44.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme---	104	-36	---	99	-31	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total-----	---	---	---	---	---	4,524	26.60	21.19	31.12	46	35.0

* A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (40 degrees F).

FREEZE DATES IN SPRING AND FALL

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Hutchinson, Minnesota)

Probability	Temperature		
	24 °F or lower	28 °F or lower	32 °F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than--	Apr. 21	May 6	May 17
2 years in 10 later than--	Apr. 17	Apr. 30	May 12
5 years in 10 later than--	Apr. 8	Apr. 19	May 1
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than--	Oct. 30	Sept. 28	Sept. 14
2 years in 10 earlier than--	Oct. 13	Oct. 2	Sept. 19
5 years in 10 earlier than--	Oct. 23	Oct. 11	Sept. 29

GROWING SEASON

(Recorded in the period 1961-90 at Hutchinson, Minnesota)

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season		
	Higher than 24 °F	Higher than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	<u>Days</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Days</u>
9 years in 10	165	148	128
8 years in 10	172	155	135
5 years in 10	187	170	150
2 years in 10	201	184	164
1 year in 10	209	192	172

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map in Part III of this publication shows broad areas that have a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils or miscellaneous areas and some minor soils or miscellaneous areas. It is named for the major soils or miscellaneous areas. The soils or miscellaneous areas making up one unit can occur in another but in a different pattern.

The general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. Areas of suitable soils or miscellaneous areas can be identified on the map. Likewise, areas that are not suitable can be identified.

Because of its small scale, the map is not suitable for planning the management of a farm or field or for selecting a site for a road or building or other structure. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

1. Clarion-Canisteo-Glencoe Association

Nearly level to rolling, well drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Shoulders, back slopes, summits, rims of depressions, and closed depressions on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 5

Clarion and similar soils: 30 percent

Canisteo and similar soils: 25 percent

Glencoe and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor soils: 30 percent (fig. 1-2)

Soil Properties and Qualities

Clarion

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Canisteo

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Glencoe

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Harps and similar soils
- Nicollet and similar soils
- Storden and similar soils
- Webster and similar soils

2. Canisteo-Nicollet Association

Nearly level, poorly drained and moderately well drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Rims of depressions, low summits, and back slopes on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 3 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 19

Canisteo and similar soils: 35 percent

Nicollet and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor soils: 35 percent (fig. 1-3)

Soil Properties and Qualities

Canisteo

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Nicollet

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Clarion and similar soils

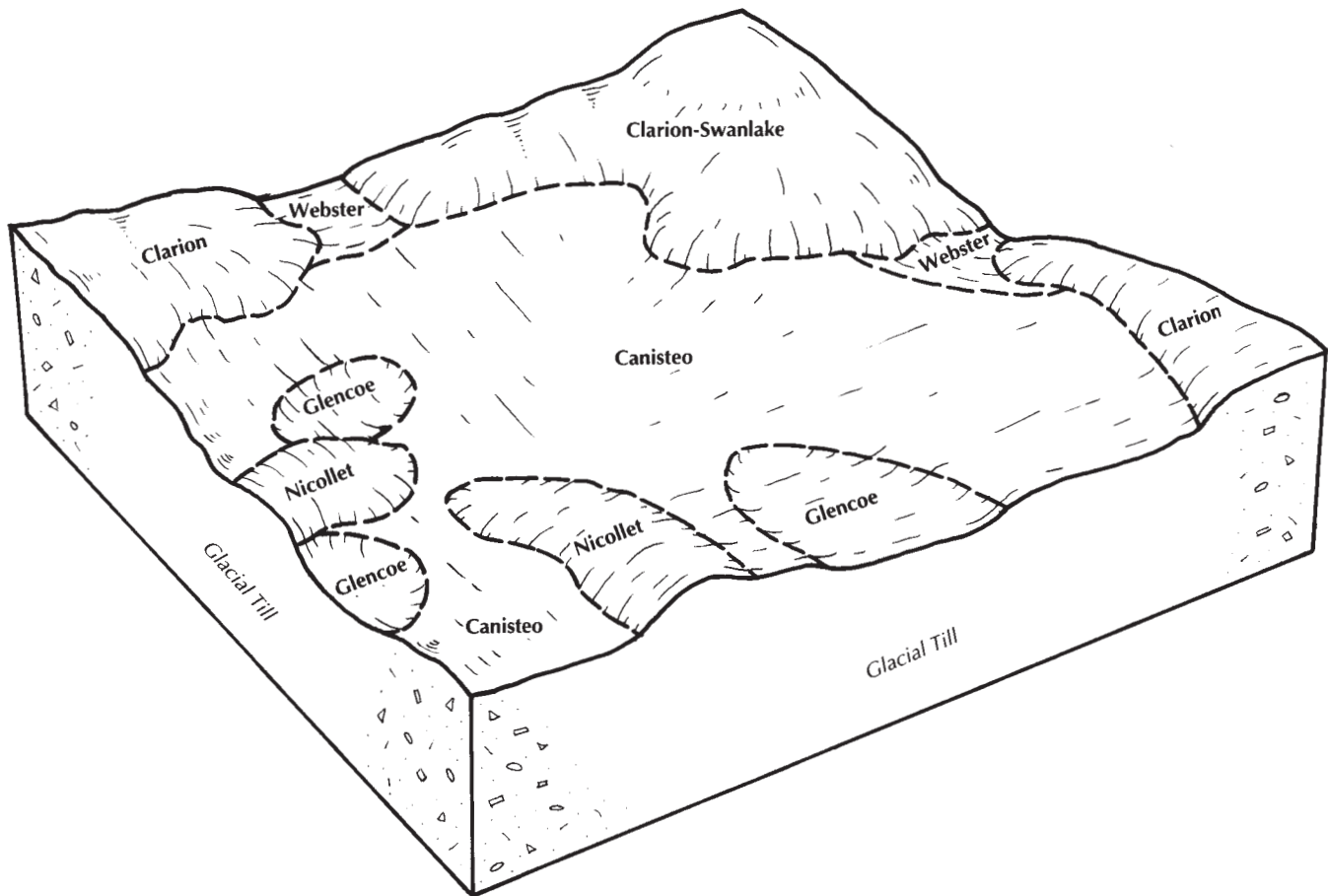


Figure I-2.—Typical pattern of soils and parent material in the Clarion-Canisteo-Glencoe association.

- Swanlake and similar soils
- Webster and similar soils
- Harps and similar soils
- Glencoe and similar soils
- Klossner and similar soils

Coland and similar soils: 30 percent
 Clarion and similar soils: 25 percent
 Hawick and similar soils: 10 percent
 Minor soils: 35 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Coland

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Alluvium

Surface texture: Clay loam

Clarion

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Hawick

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Parent material: Glacial outwash

Surface texture: Coarse sandy loam

3. Coland-Clarion-Hawick Association

Nearly level to hilly, poorly drained, well drained, and excessively drained, loamy soils on flood plains, moraines, and terraces

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Low flood plains, back slopes, and shoulders on moraines and terrace treads and terrace risers on terraces

Slope range: 0 to 18 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 1

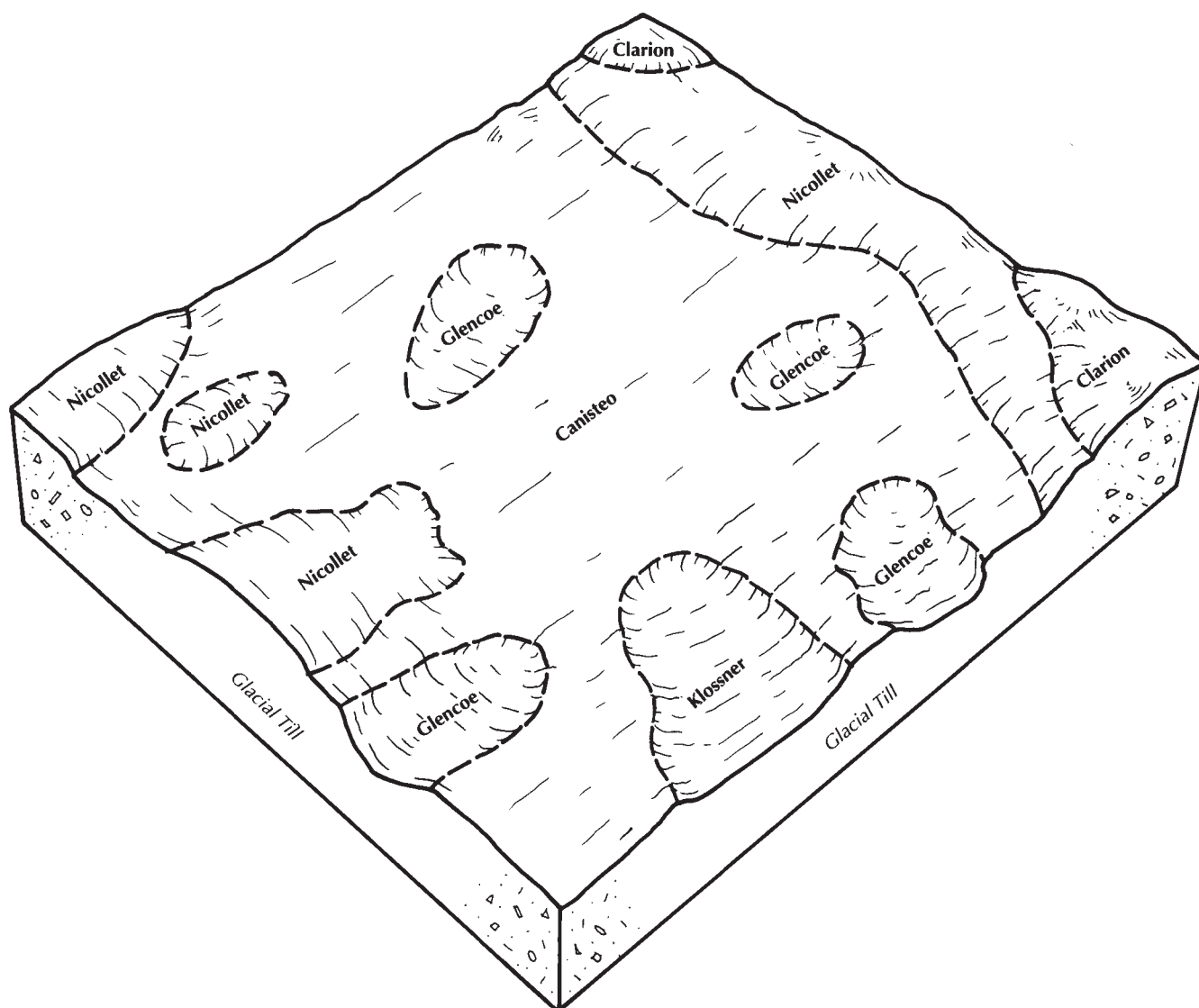


Figure I-3.—Typical pattern of soils and parent material in the Canisteo-Nicollet association.

Minor Soils

- Estherville and similar soils
- Millington and similar soils
- Hanlon and similar soils
- Kalmarville and similar soils
- Mayer and similar soils
- Udorthents and gravel pits in open excavations

4. Canisteo-Glencoe-Cokato Association

Nearly level to undulating, poorly drained, very poorly drained, and well drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Summits and

rims of depressions, closed depressions, and shoulders and back slopes on moraines
Slope range: 0 to 6 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 5
 Canisteo and similar soils: 40 percent
 Glencoe and similar soils: 15 percent
 Cokato and similar soils: 10 percent
 Minor soils: 35 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Canisteo

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Clay loam

Glencoe

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Colluvium and till
Surface texture: Clay loam

Cokato

Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Loam

Minor Soils

- Cordova and similar soils
- Le Sueur and similar soils
- Lester and similar soils
- Muskego and similar soils
- Klossner and similar soils

5. Cokato-Canisteo-Cordova Association

Nearly level to rolling, well drained and poorly drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Shoulders, back slopes, summits, rims of depressions, and foot slopes on moraines
Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 19
 Cokato and similar soils: 30 percent
 Canisteo and similar soils: 25 percent
 Cordova and similar soils: 10 percent
 Minor soils: 35 percent (fig. 1-4)

Soil Properties and Qualities

Cokato

Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Loam

Canisteo

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Clay loam

Cordova

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Blue Earth and similar soils
- Le Sueur and similar soils
- Lester and similar soils

- Klossner and similar soils

6. Cokato-Storden-Muskego Association

Nearly level to very steep, well drained and very poorly drained, loamy and mucky soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Summits, shoulders, back slopes, and lake basins on moraines
Slope range: 0 to 40 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 8
 Cokato and similar soils: 25 percent
 Storden and similar soils: 20 percent
 Muskego and similar soils: 20 percent
 Minor soils: 35 percent (fig. 1-5)

Soil Properties and Qualities

Cokato

Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Loam

Storden

Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: loam

Muskego

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Parent material: Organic materials and coprogenous earth
Surface texture: Muck

Storden

Drainage class: Well drained
Parent material: Till
Surface texture: Loam

Minor Soils

- Canisteo and similar soils
- Glencoe and similar soils
- Le Sueur and similar soils
- Lester and similar soils
- Cordova and similar soils

7. Estherville-Coland-Biscay Association

Nearly level to undulating, somewhat excessively drained and poorly drained, loamy soils on terraces and low flood plains

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Terrace treads and terrace risers on terraces and low flood plains

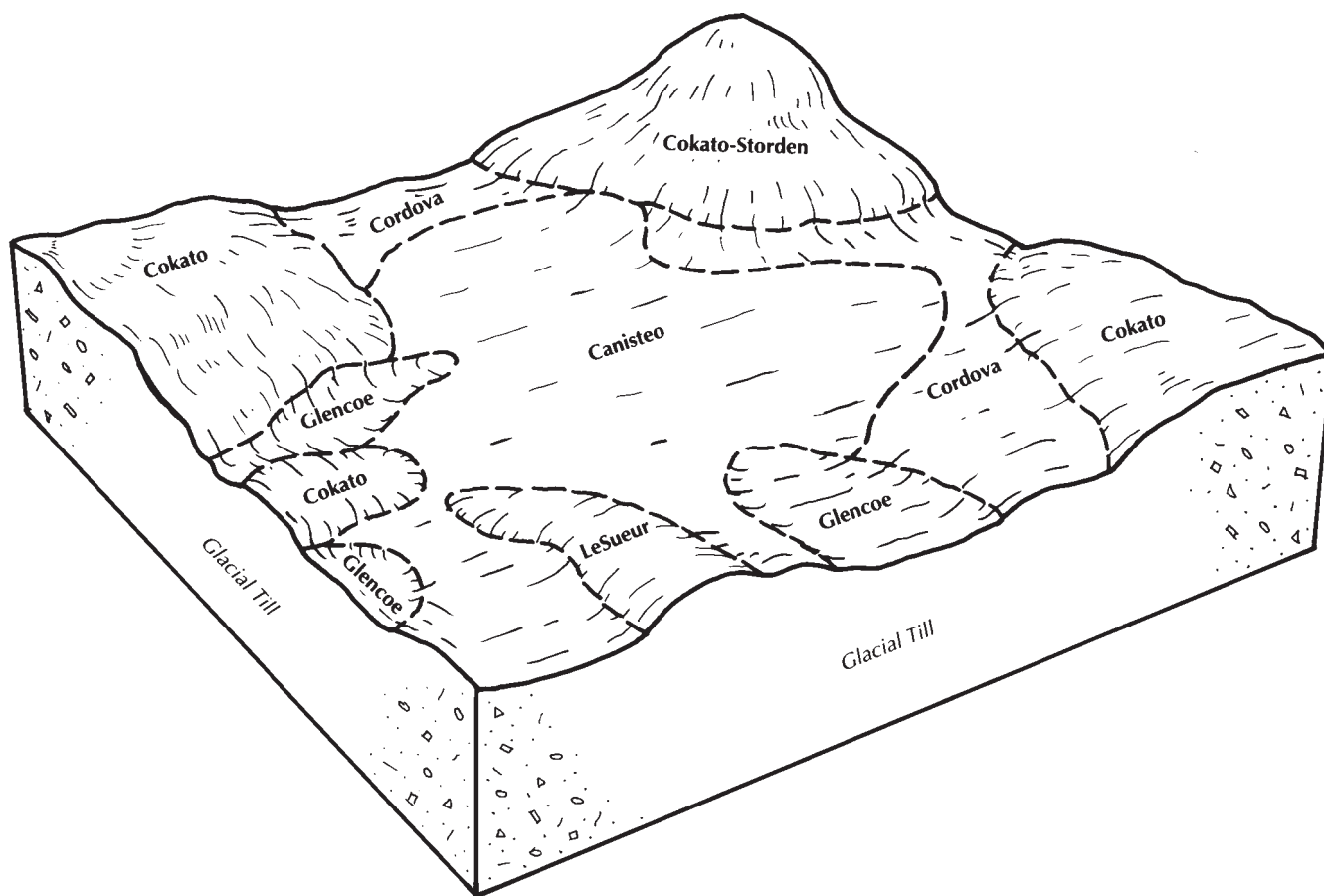


Figure I-4.—Typical pattern of soils and parent material in the Cokato-Canisteo-Cordova association.

Slope range: 0 to 6 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 6
 Estherville and similar soils: 30 percent
 Coland and similar soils: 25 percent
 Biscay and similar soils: 10 percent
 Minor soils: 35 percent (fig. I-6)

Soil Properties and Qualities

Estherville

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Parent material: Glacial outwash
Surface texture: Loam

Coland

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Alluvium
Surface texture: Clay loam

Biscay

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Parent material: Glacial outwash

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Millington and similar soils
- Hanlon and similar soils
- Kalmarville and similar soils
- Mayer and similar soils
- Udorthents and gravel pits in open excavations

8. Clarion-Canisteo-Storden Association

Nearly level to very steep, well drained and poorly drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Back slopes and summits, rims of depressions, and shoulders on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 40 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 5

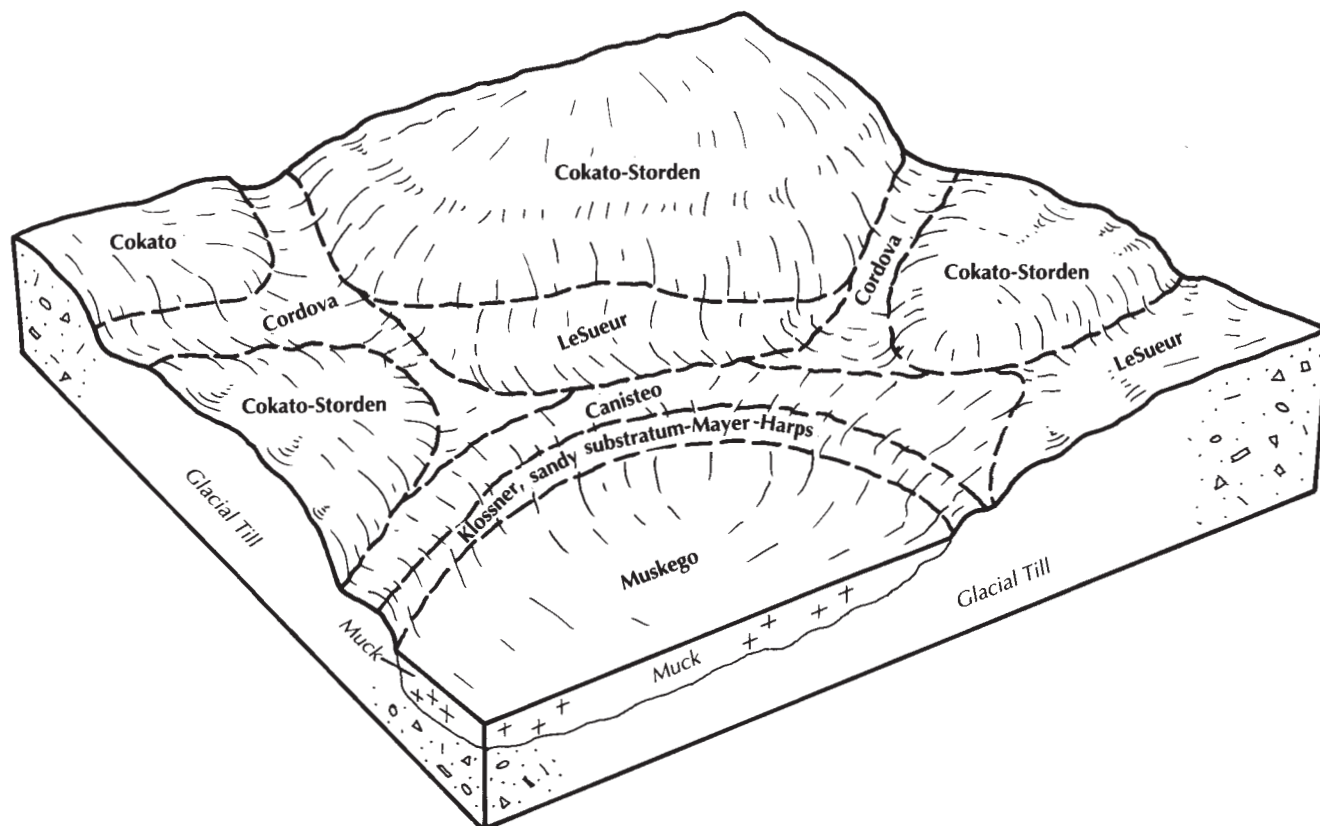


Figure 1-5.—Typical pattern of soils and parent material in the Cokato-Storden-Muskego association.

Clarion and similar soils: 30 percent
 Canisteo and similar soils: 25 percent
 Storden and similar soils: 10 percent
 Minor soils: 35 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Clarion

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Canisteo

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Storden

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Minor Soils

- Glencoe and similar soils
- Nicollet and similar soils
- Webster and similar soils

- Estherville and similar soils

9. Clarion-Harps-Glencoe Association

Nearly level to rolling, well drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Shoulders, back slopes, and summits, rims of depressions, and closed depressions on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 13

Clarion and similar soils: 30 percent

Harps and similar soils: 25 percent

Glencoe and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor soils: 30 percent (fig. 1-7)

Soil Properties and Qualities

Clarion

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

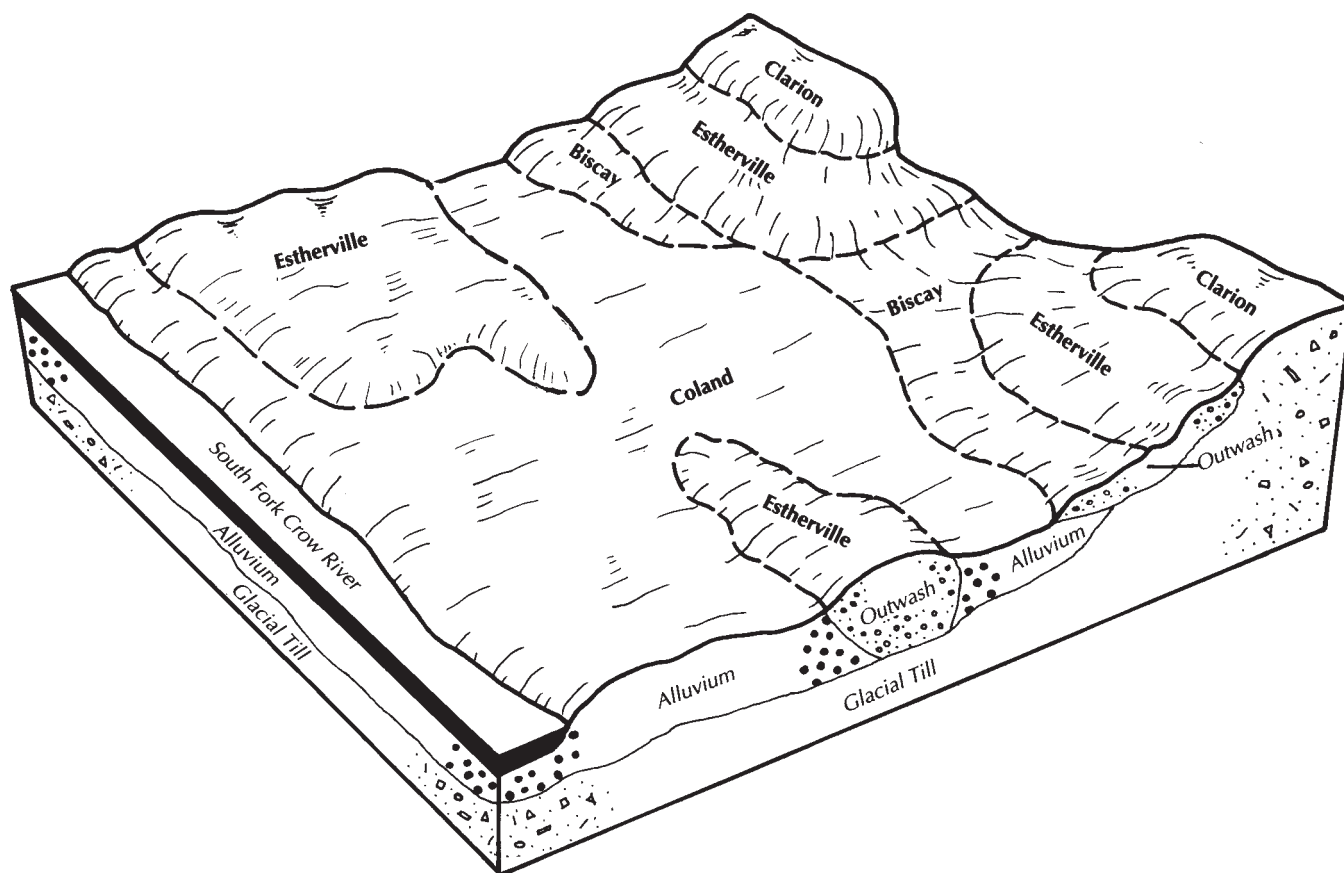


Figure I-6.—Typical pattern of soils and parent material in the Estherville-Coland-Biscay association.

Surface texture: Loam

Harps

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Glencoe

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Parent material: Colluvium and till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Canisteo and similar soils
- Nicollet and similar soils
- Storden and similar soils
- Webster and similar soils
- Swanlake and similar soils

10. Harps-Clarion-Nicollet Association

Nearly level to undulating, poorly drained, well drained,

and moderately well drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Rims of depressions, summits, and back slopes on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 6 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 6

Harps and similar soils: 40 percent

Clarion and similar soils: 15 percent

Nicollet and similar soils: 10 percent

Minor soils: 35 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Harps

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

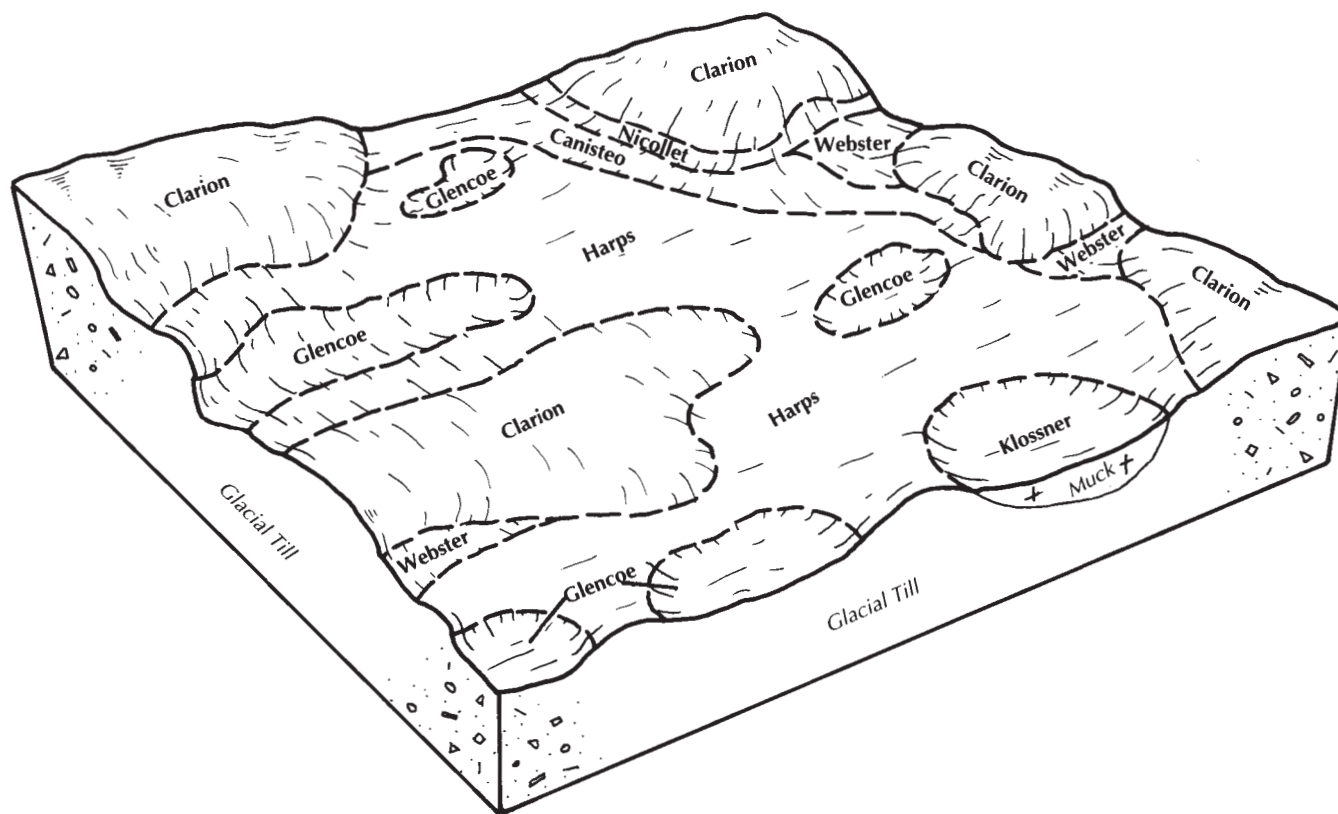


Figure I-7.—Typical pattern of soils and parent material in the Clarion-Harps-Glencoe association.

Clarion

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Nicollet

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Canisteo and similar soils
- Glencoe and similar soils
- Klossner and similar soils
- Swanlake and similar soils

11. Lester-Cordova Association

Nearly level to rolling, well drained and poorly drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Back slopes, shoulders, summits, and foot slopes on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 12

Lester and similar soils: 35 percent

Cordova and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor soils: 35 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Lester

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Cordova

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Canisteo and similar soils
- Blue Earth and similar soils
- The ponded Klossner and Muskego soils and similar soils
- Le Sueur and similar soils

12. Cokato-Cordova Association

Nearly level to rolling, well drained and poorly drained, loamy soils on moraines

Setting

Landform and position on the landform: Back slopes, shoulders, summits, and foot slopes on moraines

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Composition

Percent of survey area: 1

Cokato and similar soils: 40 percent

Cordova and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor soils: 30 percent

Soil Properties and Qualities

Cokato

Drainage class: Well drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Loam

Cordova

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Parent material: Till

Surface texture: Clay loam

Minor Soils

- Canisteo and similar soils
- Blue Earth and similar soils
- The ponded Klossner and Muskego soils and similar soils
- Le Sueur and similar soils

This page intentionally left blank.

Formation and Classification of the Soils

This section relates the soils in the survey area to the major factors of soil formation and describes the system of soil classification.

Formation of the Soils

Soils form by the action of soil-forming processes on material deposited or accumulated by geologic forces. The characteristics of the soil in a given area are determined by the composition of the parent material, the climate under which the soil material has accumulated, the plant and animal life on and in the soil, the relief, or lay of the land, and the length of time that the forces of soil formation have acted on the soil material. Climate and plant and animal life, chiefly plants, act upon the parent material. The type of parent material and its resistance to weathering determine the kind and degree of soil development. Relief modifies the effect of climate, which in turn influences plant material. Time is needed for changes to occur in the parent material. The amount of time needed depends on the intensity of soil development. All five factors of soil formation are interrelated. When one factor changes, changes in the other four factors result. The following paragraphs relate the factors of soil formation to the soils in the survey area.

Climate

The climate is essentially uniform throughout the survey area, but local variations in climate are caused by differences in relief and aspect. South- and west-facing slopes, for example, tend to be slightly drier and warmer than north- and east-facing slopes.

Climatic changes have been responsible for the formation and melting of glaciers, the deposition of sediments, the evolution of topography, and the growth cycles of plants and animals. The present climate has been relatively constant for the past few thousand years. It is a continental climate characterized by long, cold winters and hot summers. Freezing of the soil during the winter slows the soil-forming processes. Alternate freezing and thawing help to disintegrate

parent materials, and frost heave can mix the soil material.

Climate and fires determined the growth of prairie or forest vegetation. The prairie soils in the survey area have a dark surface layer because they were covered by grasses. Prairie vegetation and cool temperatures promote the accumulation of organic matter. Forest vegetation promotes leaching, and thus the soils that formed under trees tend to be more acid than the soils that formed under prairie vegetation.

Rainfall affects the leaching of lime. The thickness of the solum is commonly determined by the depth to which free lime has been leached.

Living Organisms

The process of soil formation begins as plants begin to grow on the freshly deposited parent material. Plant roots loosen soil and release minerals in the underlying material. As the plants decay, organic matter and plant nutrients are returned to the soil. Most of the western part of McLeod County supported prairie vegetation. The soils have a thick, dark surface layer and are neutral to moderately alkaline. The rest of the county and areas along the rivers and lakes supported forest vegetation. Soils that formed under forest vegetation, such as Lester and Le Sueur soils, have a lighter colored surface layer than the prairie soils and are neutral to moderately acid.

Earthworms, ants, and other burrowing animals help to transform and translocate organic material and mix the upper few feet of the soil. Human activities also influence soil formation. Farming has increased the action of some soil-forming processes. In fields where the soil is exposed to the air and wind, the oxidation of organic matter is accelerated. Accelerated erosion of the surface layer has taken place on some steeply sloping soils, and areas below these slopes have received deposits of eroded material. Artificial drainage, which lowers the water table in wet soils, management decisions that change soil fertility, and changes in the types of vegetation planted also affect soil formation.

Topography

Each type of topographic position—summit, side slope, foot slope, toe slope, or drainageway—affects soil formation. Different kinds of soil form in different locations on the landscape. In areas where relief is relatively pronounced, much of the rainfall runs off the hillsides and plant growth is restricted. The lack of water movement through the soil limits the leaching of carbonates and the translocation of clay particles. Soils in rolling or hilly areas show less distinct horizon development than soils in the more level areas. Storden soils, for example, are weakly developed. In areas of these soils, erosional sediments are carried downslope by runoff. These sediments affect not only the soils from which they have been removed but also the areas where the sediment is deposited. The runoff infiltrates at the base of sloping soils. Thus, the soils in these areas generally have developed more distinct horizons. Delft and Hamel soils formed in such colluvial sediments. They have a thicker dark surface soil than the soils in areas upslope and are more fertile.

Topographic position also affects soil drainage. Delft and Webster soils, which are in concave drainageways, are poorly drained and have a seasonal high water table at a depth of 1 to 3 feet. In contrast, Clarion and Lester soils are on convex side slopes. These soils are well drained and have a water table at a much greater depth than the soils in concave positions.

Parent Material

The soils in McLeod County formed in several kinds of parent material, mainly of glacial origin. The most common parent material in the survey area is till. The till was deposited by ice as an unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, pebbles, and rocks. The till in this survey area was deposited about 10,000 years ago. It covers about 85 percent of the county. Canisteo, Clarion, Lester, Nicollet, and Webster soils formed in till.

Glacial outwash, which is modified till, was deposited by meltwater from the retreating glacial ice. This material is mainly in meltwater channels and on terraces along streams and rivers and, in places, on ridges and knolls in the uplands. The soils in these areas formed in loamy surface material over sandy and gravelly deposits. Biscay, Estherville, and Wadena soils are examples.

Alluvial material is deposited on sides of valleys and on most of the flood plains along rivers and streams. The soils in these areas formed in loamy or clayey deposits. The material is continually deposited as the streambanks constantly cut and fill. In most cases the soils that formed in alluvial material are much younger than the soils that formed in other kinds of parent

material. Coland, Delft, Millington, Spillville, and Zook soils are examples.

After the deposition of glacial sediments, organic soils, such as Klossner and Muskego soils, formed in the accumulation of decomposed plants in depressions.

Time

Time is required for climate and biological activity to affect parent material. In areas that are stable, conditions are favorable for soil development and mature profiles have developed. Mature soils, such as Clarion and Lester soils, have a well developed surface layer and subsoil. In unstable areas, the soils are poorly developed and have only a thin surface layer over the parent material. Storden and Swanlake soils are examples. Soils that formed in alluvium along streams, such as Millington soils, are also weakly developed. Fresh deposits of alluvium are added almost annually. This recurring deposition prevents the formation of distinct horizons and mature profiles.

The soils in McLeod County are geologically young compared to soils in southeastern and southwestern Minnesota. The last glaciation left the survey area about 10,000 years ago.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (USDA, 1975). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. The classification and extent of the soils in this survey area are shown in the tables "Classification of the Soils" and "Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils," which are at the end of this section. The categories of classification are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Eleven soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Mollisol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Aquoll (*Aqu*, meaning water, plus *oll*, from Mollisol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic

horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Endoaquolls (*Endo*, meaning within, plus *aquolls*, the suborder of the Mollisols that has an aquic moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typic subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typic is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other known kind of soil. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Typic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Typic Endoaquolls.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineral content, temperature regime, thickness of the root zone, consistence, moisture equivalent, slope, and permanent cracks. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Endoaquolls.

SERIES. The series consists of soils that have similar horizons in their profile. The horizons are similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile. The texture of the surface layer or of the substratum can differ within a series.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOILS

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Arkton-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Biscay-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Blue Earth-----	Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Mollic Fluvaquents
Canisteo-----	Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Clarion-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Cokato-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiudolls
Coland-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Cordova-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiaquolls
Cosmos-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Vertic Epiaquolls
Crippin-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Delft-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Dickinson-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Dickman-----	Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Estherville-----	Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Glencoe-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Hamel-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiaquolls
Hanlon-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls
Harps-----	Fine-loamy, mesic Typic Calcicquolls
Hawick-----	Sandy, mixed, mesic Entic Hapludolls
Hoopeston-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Kalmarville-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic Mollic Fluvaquents
Kilkenny-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Mollic Hapludalfs
Klossner-----	Loamy, mixed, euic, mesic Terric Medisaprists
Lester-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Mollic Hapludalfs
Le Sueur-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Argiudolls
Linder-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Mayer-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Millington-----	Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Muskego-----	Coprogenous, euic, mesic Limnic Medisaprists
Nicollet-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Okoboji-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Cumulic Vertic Endoaquolls
Rolfe-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Typic Argialbolls
Shandep-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls
Spillville-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls
Storden-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Eutrochrepts
Strout-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Vertic Hapludolls
Swanlake-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Calciudolls
Terril-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls
Udorthents-----	Udorthents
Wadena-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Webster-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Zook-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Cumulic Vertic Endoaquolls

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
27B	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	330	0.1
35	Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam-----	608	0.2
39A	Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	275	*
39B	Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	290	*
41A	Estherville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	4,210	1.3
41B	Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	2,800	0.9
86	Canisteo clay loam-----	2,800	0.9
94B	Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	295	*
102B	Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	13,690	4.2
106B	Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	14,070	4.3
109	Cordova clay loam-----	8,665	2.7
112	Harps clay loam-----	7,300	2.2
113	Webster clay loam-----	3,680	1.1
114	Glencoe clay loam-----	5,157	1.6
118	Crippin loam-----	2,060	0.6
130	Nicollet clay loam-----	27,675	8.6
134	Okoboji silty clay loam-----	525	0.2
238B	Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	240	*
239	Le Sueur loam-----	4,715	1.4
247	Linder loam-----	585	0.2
255	Mayer loam-----	4,420	1.4
269	Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded-----	270	*
313	Spillville loam, occasionally flooded-----	255	*
327B	Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	240	*
336	Delft clay loam-----	505	0.2
362	Millington loam, frequently flooded-----	550	0.2
386	Okoboji mucky silty clay loam-----	575	0.2
392	Biscay clay loam-----	5,005	1.5
414	Hamel loam-----	2,505	0.8
517	Shandep clay loam-----	430	0.1
525	Muskego muck-----	7,653	2.4
539	Klossner muck-----	8,066	2.5
611C	Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes-----	270	*
887B	Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	14,720	4.6
920B	Clarion-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	835	0.2
920C2	Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	1,600	0.5
920D2	Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded-----	240	*
921C2	Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	6,620	2.0
944B	Lester-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	770	0.2
945B	Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	10,150	3.1
945C2	Lester-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	10,530	3.2
956	Canisteo-Glencoe complex-----	66,677	20.6
960D2	Storden-Clarion complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded-----	2,110	0.6
960F	Storden-Clarion complex, 18 to 40 percent slopes-----	305	*
978	Cordova-Rolfe complex-----	3,700	1.1
1016	Udorthents, loamy-----	460	0.1
1030	Udorthents-Pits, gravel, complex-----	975	0.3
1075	Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded-----	12,707	3.9
1080	Klossner-Okoboji-Glencoe complex, ponded-----	6,299	1.9
1084	Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded-----	815	0.2
1091	Klossner, sandy substratum-Harps-Mayer complex-----	980	0.3
1092	Harps-Glencoe complex-----	22,200	6.9
1095	Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded-----	385	0.1
1159B	Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	60	*
1193	Cosmos silty clay-----	80	*
1204B	Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	6,400	2.0
1207B	Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	700	0.2
1213B	Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	2,300	0.7
1213C2	Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	800	0.2
1228	Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex-----	375	0.1

See footnote at end of table.

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
1229B	Cokato-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	270	*
1833	Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded-----	1,035	0.3
1834	Coland clay loam, frequently flooded-----	5,740	1.8
1901B	Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	1,448	0.4
	Water-----	10,500	3.2
	Total-----	323,500	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Soil Series and Detailed Soil Map Units

In this section, arranged in alphabetical order, each soil series recognized in the survey area is described. Each series description is followed by descriptions of the associated detailed soil map units.

Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each soil series. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the series in the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the "Soil Survey Manual" (USDA, 1993). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in "Soil Taxonomy" (USDA, 1975). Unless otherwise stated, colors in the descriptions are for moist soil. Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the series.

The map units on the detailed soil maps in Part III of this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses. More information about each map unit is given in Part II of this survey.

A map unit delineation on the detailed soil maps represents an area on the landscape and consists of one or more soils or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils or miscellaneous areas. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils and miscellaneous areas are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some "included" areas that belong to other taxonomic classes.

Most included soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus

they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, inclusions. They may or may not be mentioned in the map unit description. Other included soils and miscellaneous areas, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, inclusions. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The included areas of contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few included areas may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of included areas in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such landscape segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans, but if intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit. The principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses are described in Part II of this survey.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying layers, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying layers. They also can differ in slope, stoniness, salinity, wetness, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the

basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, is a phase of the Lester series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are called complexes. A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Harps-Glencoe complex is an example.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits, gravel, is an example.

The table "Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils" in Parts I and II of this survey gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables (see "Summary of Tables") give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils or miscellaneous areas.

Arkton Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderately slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 2 to 6 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Arkton clay loam, in an area of Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 1,700 feet west and 550 feet south of the northeast corner of sec. 12, T. 117 N., R. 31 W.; in Meeker County:

Ap—0 to 9 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; firm; about 1 percent gravel; about 4 percent cobbles; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bk1—9 to 45 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; few fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; moderate medium angular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine angular blocky; firm; few fine irregularly shaped white (10YR 8/2), soft masses of calcium carbonate; about 1 percent gravel; about 4 percent cobbles; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Bk2—45 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; common coarse distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak coarse columnar structure parting to moderate fine angular blocky; firm; common fine irregularly shaped white (10YR 8/2), soft masses of calcium carbonate; few dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) iron concentrations in ped interiors; few black (10YR 2/1) manganese concentrations; about 1 percent gravel; about 4 percent cobbles; violent effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 7 to 12 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam

Content of gravel—1 to 2 percent

Content of cobbles and stones—0 to 4 percent

Bk horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—clay, silty clay, or clay loam

Content of gravel—2 to 4 percent

Content of cobbles and stones—1 to 4 percent

Biscay Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Upper part—moderate; lower part—rapid

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces

Parent material: Glacial outwash

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Biscay clay loam (fig. I-8), 800 feet west and 2,400 feet south of the northeast corner of sec. 31, T. 117 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—8 to 18 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

A2—18 to 22 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium

subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Bg1—22 to 30 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay loam; common fine distinct dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

Bg2—30 to 34 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; slightly alkaline; gradual smooth boundary.

2Cg—34 to 60 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) gravelly coarse sand; common medium distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; single grain; loose; common very fine soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) calcium carbonate coatings cemented on some pebbles; about 20 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 40 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 16 to 24 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or neutral

Value—2

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam or loam

Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent

B horizon:

Hue—5Y or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—loam, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

Content of rock fragments—0 to 2 percent in the upper part and 0 to 35 percent in the lower part

2C horizon:

Hue—5Y or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loamy coarse sand, loamy sand, coarse sand, sand, or the gravelly analogs of these textures

Content of rock fragments—15 to 50 percent

392—Biscay clay loam

Composition

Biscay and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Rims of depressions and flats on outwash plains and terraces

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1.5 feet below the surface

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 7.6 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Linder soils
- Mayer soils
- Shandep soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Blue Earth Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Coprogenous earth

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Mollic Fluvaquents

Typical Pedon

Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam, 1,400 feet south and

300 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 26, T. 117 N., R. 28 W.

A—0 to 8 inches; black (5Y 2/1) mucky silty clay loam (coprogenous earth), dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few snail-shell fragments; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Cg1—8 to 30 inches; very dark gray (5Y 3/1) mucky silty clay loam (coprogenous earth), gray (10YR 5/1) dry; few fine distinct olive (5Y 4/3) mottles; massive; friable; common snail-shell fragments; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg2—30 to 60 inches; black (5Y 2/1) mucky silty clay loam (coprogenous earth), dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; few fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; nonsticky; few snail-shell fragments; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the coprogenous earth: 30 to 60 inches

A horizon:

Hue—5Y or 10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—mucky silty clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—2 to 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silty clay loam, loam, clay loam, silt loam, or the mucky analogs of these textures

35—Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam

Composition

Blue Earth and similar soils: About 95 percent

Inclusions: About 5 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Mucky silty clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Coprogenous earth

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 2 feet above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 12.6 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Canisteo Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Canisteo clay loam, in an area of Canisteo-Glencoe complex, 1,800 feet west and 1,700 feet north of the southeast corner of sec. 34, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—10 to 17 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

A2—17 to 22 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Bg—22 to 30 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) clay loam; few fine distinct olive gray (5Y 5/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light gray (5Y 7/2)

calcium carbonates occurring as threads; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Bkg—30 to 60 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) clay loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; massive; friable; common medium rounded soft light gray (5Y 7/2) masses of calcium carbonate; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 14 to 23 inches

Calcium carbonate equivalent: About 5 to 20 percent in the solum

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 4 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam, loam, silty clay loam, or silt loam

B horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam, loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, or sandy loam

Bk horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—clay loam, loam, or fine sandy loam

86—Canisteo clay loam

Composition

Canisteo and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Rims of depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 9.8 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Crippin soils
- Glencoe soils
- Harps soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

956—Canisteo-Glencoe complex

Composition

Canisteo and similar soils: About 55 percent

Glencoe and similar soils: About 30 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Canisteo—rims of depressions on moraines;

Glencoe—depressions on moraines

Slope: Canisteo—0 to 2 percent; Glencoe—0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Canisteo

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 9.7 inches

Organic matter content: High

Glencoe

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface
Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.1 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Crippin soils
- Harps soils
- Okobojo soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Clarion Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Landform: Moraines
Parent material: Till
Slope range: 2 to 40 percent
Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (fig. I-9), 1,500 feet north and 1,500 feet west of the southeast corner of sec. 3, T. 114 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—8 to 12 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

Bw1—12 to 24 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky

structure; friable; 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

Bw2—24 to 27 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—27 to 37 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; massive; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—37 to 46 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; few fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; massive; friable; few fine rounded soft light gray (10YR 7/2) masses of calcium carbonate; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

C3—46 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; few fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; common medium rounded soft light gray (10YR 7/2) masses of calcium carbonate; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 36 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 10 to 18 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 4 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—1 or 2
 Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—1 or 2
 Texture—loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam, or silty clay loam

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—4 or 5
 Chroma—3 or 4
 Texture—loam or clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
 Value—5
 Chroma—4
 Texture—loam or sandy loam

102B—Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Clarion and similar soils: About 85 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Position on landform: Back slopes and shoulders
Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.2 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Nicollet soils
- Swanlake soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

887B—Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Clarion and similar soils: About 60 percent
Swanlake and similar soils: About 25 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Position on landform: Clarion—back slopes and shoulders; Swanlake—shoulders and summits

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description**Clarion**

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.1 inches
Organic matter content: High

Swanlake

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.1 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Crippin soils
- Glencoe soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

920B—Clarion-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Clarion and similar soils: About 70 percent
Estherville and similar soils: About 20 percent
Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Back slopes and shoulders

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Clarion

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.1 inches

Organic matter content: High

Estherville

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 3.4 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Swanlake soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

920C2—Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Composition

Clarion and similar soils: About 40 percent

Storden and similar soils: About 25 percent

Estherville and similar soils: About 20 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Clarion—summits and back slopes; Storden—shoulders; Estherville—summits and back slopes

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Component Description

Clarion

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.5 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches

Organic matter content: Moderately low

Estherville

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 3.0 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Delft soils
- Swanlake soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

920D2—Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded**Composition**

Clarion and similar soils: About 45 percent

Storden and similar soils: About 30 percent

Estherville and similar soils: About 15 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Clarion—summits and back slopes; Storden—summits; Estherville—summits and back slopes

Slope: 12 to 18 percent

Component Description**Clarion**

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.4 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches

Organic matter content: Moderately low

Estherville

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 2.9 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Delft soils
- Terril soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

921C2—Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded**Composition**

Clarion and similar soils: About 55 percent

Storden and similar soils: About 30 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Clarion—summits and back slopes; Storden—shoulders

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Component Description**Clarion**

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.5 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches

Organic matter content: Moderately low

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Delft soils
- Swanlake soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Cokato Series

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 2 to 12 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiudolls

Typical Pedon

Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 250 feet south and 200 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 17, T. 116 N., R. 28 W.

Ap—0 to 11 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, gray (10YR 5/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—11 to 20 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—20 to 28 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common distinct dark grayish

brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bk1—28 to 40 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common rounded white (10YR 8/2), soft masses of calcium carbonate; 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; gradual smooth boundary.

Bk2—40 to 50 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) loam; few fine prominent dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common rounded white (10YR 8/2), soft masses of calcium carbonate; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

C—50 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; few fine prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; few fine irregularly shaped light gray (10YR 7/2), soft threads of calcium carbonate; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 48 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 8 to 14 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 8 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—clay loam or loam

Bk or C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam

1204B—Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Cokato and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Back slopes and shoulders

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description*Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Well drained*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 10.3 inches*Organic matter content:* High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Delft soils
- Le Sueur soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

1207B—Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Cokato and similar soils: About 45 percent

Le Sueur and similar soils: About 40 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting*Landform:* Moraines*Position on landform:* Cokato—back slopes and shoulders; Le Sueur—low summits*Slope:* Cokato—2 to 6 percent; Le Sueur—1 to 4 percent**Component Description****Cokato***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Well drained*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 10.4 inches*Organic matter content:* High**Le Sueur***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of 2 to 4 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 11.0 inches*Organic matter content:* High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Cordova soils
- Swanlake soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

1213B—Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Cokato and similar soils: About 55 percent

Storden and similar soils: About 30 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting*Landform:* Moraines*Position on landform:* Cokato—back slopes and shoulders; Storden—shoulders*Slope:* 2 to 6 percent**Component Description****Cokato***Surface layer texture:* Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.3 inches
Organic matter content: High

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches
Organic matter content: Moderately low

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Hamel soils
- Le Sueur soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

1213C2—Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Composition

Cokato and similar soils: About 50 percent
 Storden and similar soils: About 40 percent
 Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines
Position on landform: Cokato—back slopes and shoulders; Storden—shoulders

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Component Description

Cokato

Surface layer texture: Clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.2 inches
Organic matter content: High

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches
Organic matter content: Moderately low

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Hamel soils
- Kilkenny soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

1229B—Cokato-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Cokato and similar soils: About 45 percent
 Storden and similar soils: About 25 percent
 Estherville and similar soils: About 20 percent
 Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Cokato—back slopes and shoulders; Storden—shoulders; Estherville—back slopes and shoulders

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Cokato

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.4 inches

Organic matter content: High

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches

Organic matter content: Moderately low

Estherville

Surface layer texture: Sandy loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 2.8 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Le Sueur soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland

- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Coland Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Coland clay loam, frequently flooded, 660 feet north and 1,540 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 34, T. 115 N., R. 28 W.

A1—0 to 9 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

A2—9 to 32 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

A3—32 to 50 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; very few very dark brown (10YR 2/2) coatings on faces of peds; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—50 to 60 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) loam; common medium prominent light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) mottles; massive; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 48 to more than 60 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 36 to 50 inches

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 4 percent gravel by volume at a depth of 48 to 60 inches

A1 horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

A2 horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y, 5Y, or neutral

Value—2 to 5

Chroma—0 to 2

Texture—clay loam, loam, or sandy loam

1833—Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded***Composition***

Coland and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting*Landform:* Flats and swales on flood plains*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent***Component Description****Surface layer texture:* Clay loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Poorly drained*Dominant parent material:* Alluvium*Flooding:* Occasional*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of 1 to 3 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 11.9 inches*Organic matter content:* High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Hanlon soils
- Millington soils
- Zook soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

1834—Coland clay loam, frequently flooded***Composition***

Coland and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting*Landform:* Depressions on flood plains*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent***Component Description****Surface layer texture:* Clay loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Poorly drained*Dominant parent material:* Alluvium*Flooding:* Frequent*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of 1 to 3 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 12.0 inches*Organic matter content:* High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Hanlon soils
- Kalmarville soils
- Millington soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Cordova Series*Drainage class:* Poorly drained*Permeability:* Moderately slow*Landform:* Moraines*Parent material:* Till*Slope range:* 0 to 2 percent*Taxonomic class:* Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiaquolls***Typical Pedon***

Cordova clay loam, 150 feet east and 1,400 feet north of the southwest corner of sec. 3, T. 116 N., R. 27 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—10 to 15 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

A2—15 to 18 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay films on faces of peds; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

Btg1—18 to 24 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay loam; few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common distinct very dark grayish brown (2.5YR 3/2) clay films on faces of peds; 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Btg2—24 to 30 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) clay loam; few fine prominent light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common distinct dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

C—30 to 60 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) loam; common medium prominent brown or dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; massive; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light gray (10YR 7/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 24 to 40 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 15 to 24 inches

Thickness of the organic material: 24 to 45 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 6 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

B horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam or silty clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—clay loam or loam

109—Cordova clay loam

Composition

Cordova and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Drainageways and flats on moraines

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.1 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cokato soils
- Hamel soils
- Le Sueur soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

978—Cordova-Rolfe complex

Composition

Cordova and similar soils: About 60 percent

Rolfe and similar soils: About 30 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Cordova—drainageways and flats on moraines; Rolfe—depressions on moraines

Slope: Cordova—0 to 2 percent; Rolfe—0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Cordova

Surface layer texture: Clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.1 inches
Organic matter content: High

Rolfe

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface
Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.6 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Okobojo soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Cosmos Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained
Permeability: Slow
Landform: Lake plains
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits and till
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Taxonomic class: Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Typic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Cosmos silty clay, 2,325 feet east and 110 feet north of the southwest corner of sec. 23, T. 117 N., R. 32 W.; in Meeker County:

- Ap—0 to 7 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay, very dark gray (N 3/0) dry; weak fine angular blocky structure parting to strong very fine angular blocky; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—7 to 15 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay, very dark gray (N 3/0) dry; strong fine angular blocky structure parting to strong very fine angular blocky; friable; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- ABg—15 to 20 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay, dark gray (N 4/0) dry; strong medium angular blocky structure parting to strong very fine angular blocky; friable; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bg—20 to 30 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silty clay; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to strong very fine angular blocky; firm; common olive gray (5Y 4/2) stress surfaces and organic coatings on faces of peds; few light gray or gray (10YR 6/1) crystals in ped interiors; neutral; clear broken boundary.
- Bkg1—30 to 36 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) silty clay; few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong fine angular blocky; firm; many olive gray (5Y 4/2) stress surfaces on faces of peds; few fine irregularly shaped white (10YR 8/1) threads of calcium carbonate; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear broken boundary.
- 2Bkg2—36 to 60 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) clay loam; many medium prominent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; moderate fine angular blocky structure; firm; common fine irregularly shaped white (10YR 8/2), disseminated threads of calcium carbonate; many stress surfaces on faces of peds; about 3 percent gravel; about 3 percent cobbles; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 40 inches
Thickness of the lacustrine sediment: 24 to 40 inches
Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 14 to 24 inches

A horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—0 or 1
 Texture—silty clay

Bg horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y
 Value—4 or 5
 Chroma—1 or 2
 Texture—silty clay, clay, or silty clay loam

Content of cobbles—0 to 1 percent

Bkg horizon:

Hue—5Y or 2.5Y

Chroma—5 or 6

Value—2

Texture—silty clay, clay, or silty clay loam

Content of cobbles—0 to 1 percent

2Bkg horizon:

Hue—5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2

Texture—silty clay, clay, silty clay loam, or clay loam

Content of gravel—2 to 4 percent

Content of cobbles and stones—1 to 2 percent

1193—Cosmos silty clay

Composition

Cosmos and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and swales on lake plains

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Silty clay

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits and till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 0.5 foot to 1.5 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 9.6 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Hamel soils
- Okoboji soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning

these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Crippin Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 1 to 3 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Crippin loam, 300 feet south and 600 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—10 to 16 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few grayish brown (10YR 5/2) coatings on faces of peds and in pores; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Bw1—16 to 20 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam; few fine faint grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), disseminated threads of calcium carbonate; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—20 to 30 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; few fine faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Bk—30 to 40 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; common medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common fine irregularly shaped soft light gray (2.5Y 7/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

C—40 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; common medium faint grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottles; massive; few fine irregularly shaped soft

light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonates; friable; very few yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) iron stains on faces of peds and in pores; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 12 to 20 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—clay loam or loam

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—clay loam or loam

Bk and C horizons:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—loam or clay loam

118—Crippin loam

Composition

Crippin and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Rises on moraines

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2 to 4 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.3 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in

characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Swanlake soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Delft Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 1 to 3 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Delft clay loam, 1,950 feet north and 2,500 feet west of the southeast corner of sec. 30, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; very few very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coatings on faces of peds and in pores; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—10 to 24 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

A2—24 to 42 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

C—42 to 60 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam; few fine distinct olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) mottles; massive; friable; about 2 percent gravel; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 24 to 60 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 24 to 60 inches

Content of rock fragments: 1 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR

Value—2

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR, 5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2

Texture—loam, clay loam, sandy loam, or silt loam

336—Delft clay loam***Composition***

Delft and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting*Landform:* Drainageways on moraines*Slope:* 1 to 3 percent***Component Description****Surface layer texture:* Clay loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Poorly drained*Dominant parent material:* Colluvium and till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of 1 to 3 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 12.2 inches*Organic matter content:* High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Clarion soils
- Glencoe soils
- Terril soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Dickinson Series*Drainage class:* Well drained*Permeability:* Upper part—moderately rapid; lower part—rapid*Landform:* Outwash plains and terraces*Parent material:* Glacial outwash*Slope range:* 1 to 6 percent*Taxonomic class:* Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls***Typical Pedon***

Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes, 1,700 feet north and 2,000 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 30, T. 116 N., R. 28 W.

Ap—0 to 11 inches; black (10YR 2/1) fine sandy loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—11 to 17 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bw1—17 to 24 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bw2—24 to 34 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

C1—34 to 50 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand; single grain; very friable; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

C2—50 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; common medium distinct very pale brown (10YR 8/4) mottles; single grain; loose; neutral.

Range in Characteristics*Thickness of the mollic epipedon:* 12 to 22 inches*Thickness of the loamy mantle:* 20 to 35 inches*Ap horizon:*

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sandy loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loam

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—3 or 4
 Chroma—2 to 4
 Texture—sandy loam or fine sandy loam

C horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—4 or 5
 Chroma—3 to 6
 Texture—sand, fine sand, or loamy sand

27B—Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Dickinson and similar soils: About 90 percent
 Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and slight rises on outwash plains and terraces
Slope: 1 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Fine sandy loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 5.4 inches
Organic matter content: Moderately low

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Mayer soils
- Shandep soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Dickman Series

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Permeability: Upper part—moderately rapid; lower part—rapid
Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Glacial outwash
Slope range: 1 to 6 percent
Taxonomic class: Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes, 1,800 feet east and 2,150 feet south of the northwest corner of sec. 12, T. 117 N., R. 30 W.

- Ap—0 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium granular structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—8 to 12 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw1—12 to 16 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Bw2—16 to 19 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; about 4 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bw3—19 to 40 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand; single grain; loose; about 4 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- 2C—40 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand; single grain; loose; about 5 percent gravel; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: More than 30 inches
Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches
Thickness of the loamy mantle: 12 to 20 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—1 or 2
 Texture—sandy loam
 Content of gravel—2 to 10 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—1 or 2
 Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or coarse sandy loam
 Content of gravel—2 to 10 percent

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR or 7.5YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, loamy coarse sand, or loamy sand

Content of gravel—2 to 10 percent

2C horizon:

Hue—7.5YR, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—sand or coarse sand

Content of gravel—2 to 15 percent

327B—Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Dickman and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting**Landform:** Flats and slight rises on outwash plains and terraces**Slope:** 1 to 6 percent**Component Description****Surface layer texture:** Sandy loam**Depth class:** Very deep (more than 60 inches)**Drainage class:** Well drained**Dominant parent material:** Glacial outwash**Flooding:** None**Seasonal high water table:** At a depth of more than 6 feet**Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:** About 4.4 inches**Organic matter content:** Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Dickinson soils
- Mayer soils
- Shandep soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning

these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Estherville Series**Drainage class:** Somewhat excessively drained**Permeability:** Upper part—moderately rapid; lower part—rapid**Landform:** Terraces, outwash plains, and moraines**Parent material:** Glacial outwash**Slope range:** 0 to 18 percent**Taxonomic class:** Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls**Typical Pedon**

Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (fig. I-10), 2,400 feet north and 400 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 23, T. 116 N., R. 29 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—8 to 10 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bw—10 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; friable; about 4 percent gravel; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary.

2C1—18 to 35 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few fine light gray (10YR 7/2) calcium carbonate coatings cemented to faces of pebbles; about 20 percent gravel; slight effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

2C2—35 to 60 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3 and 7/4) gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; about 30 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics**Depth to carbonates:** 15 to 30 inches**Thickness of the mollic epipedon:** 7 to 20 inches**Thickness of the loamy mantle:** 10 to 20 inches**Ap horizon:**

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

Content of gravel—2 to 15 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—1 or 2
 Texture—loam or sandy loam
 Content of gravel—2 to 15 percent

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR or 7.5YR
 Value—3 or 4
 Chroma—3 or 4
 Texture—sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, or loam
 Content of gravel—2 to 15 percent

2C horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—4 to 7
 Chroma—2 to 6
 Texture—coarse sand, sand, or the gravelly analogs of these textures
 Content of gravel—10 to 35 percent

41A—Estherville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes***Composition***

Estherville and similar soils: About 90 percent
 Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats on outwash plains and terraces
Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 3.7 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils
- Wadena soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland

- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

41B—Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes***Composition***

Estherville and similar soils: About 85 percent
 Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and slight rises on outwash plains and terraces
Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 3.3 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils
- Wadena soils
- Hawick soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Glencoe Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Permeability: Moderate or moderately slow
Landform: Moraines
Parent material: Colluvium and till

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Glencoe clay loam, in an area of Canisteo-Glencoe complex, 2,300 feet west and 1,500 feet north of the southeast corner of sec. 34, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—10 to 20 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Ag—20 to 30 inches; black (5Y 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg—30 to 40 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) clay loam; few fine distinct very dark gray (5Y 3/1) mottles; massive; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—40 to 60 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) clay loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; massive; friable; about 3 percent gravel; slight effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 30 to 60 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 24 to 46 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, 5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

Content of gravel—1 to 5 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, 5Y, or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam, silty clay loam, or loam

Content of gravel—1 to 5 percent

B horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam, silty clay loam, or loam

Content of gravel—1 to 5 percent

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2

Texture—clay loam, silty clay loam, or loam

Content of gravel—2 to 6 percent

114—Glencoe clay loam

Composition

Glencoe and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.2 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Okoboji soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Hamel Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderately slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 0 to 3 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiaquolls

Typical Pedon

Hamel loam, 1,850 feet south and 1,850 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 20, T. 116 N., R. 28 W.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A1—10 to 20 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A2—20 to 30 inches; black (N 2/0) loam; moderate fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.
- Btg—30 to 42 inches; black (5Y 2/1) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few faint black (5Y 2/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
- C—42 to 60 inches; light olive gray (5Y 6/2) loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; very few lime or carbonate coatings; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 30 to 60 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 24 to 44 inches

Content of rock fragments: 1 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral
Value—2 or 3
Chroma—0 or 1
Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral
Value—2 or 3
Chroma—0 or 1
Texture—loam, clay loam, silt loam, or silty clay loam

B horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y
Value—2 to 4
Chroma—1 or 2
Texture—clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y
Value—4 to 6
Chroma—1 or 2
Texture—loam or clay loam

414—Hamel loam

Composition

Hamel and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on moraines

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.6 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Glencoe soils
- Terril soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Hanlon Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderately rapid

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 3 percent

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Hanlon fine sandy loam, in an area of Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded, 700 feet south

and 200 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 11, T. 116 N., R. 27 W.

- A1—0 to 16 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sandy loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; gradual irregular boundary.
- A2—16 to 40 inches; black (10YR 2/1) fine sandy loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bw—40 to 60 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sandy loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; few brown (10YR 5/3) strata of sand; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 48 inches or more

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 40 to 70 inches

A1 horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sandy loam

A2 horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sandy loam or sandy loam

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—fine sandy loam, sandy loam, or loamy fine sand

Cg horizon (if it occurs):

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loamy sand, sand, sandy loam, or loam

1084—Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded

Composition

Hanlon and similar soils: About 50 percent

Kalmarville and similar soils: About 40 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Hanlon—flats and slight rises on flood plains;

Kalmarville—depressions on flood plains

Slope: Hanlon—0 to 3 percent; Kalmarville—0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Hanlon

Surface layer texture: Fine sandy loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: Frequent

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 3 to 5 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 9.2 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

Kalmarville

Surface layer texture: Sandy loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: Frequent

Seasonal high water table: At the surface to 1 foot below the surface

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 9.3 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Coland soils
- Millington soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Harps Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 0 to 3 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mesic Typic Calciaquolls

Typical Pedon

Harps clay loam (fig. I-11), 250 feet south and 1,800

feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Akp—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; violent effervescence; moderately alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

Ak—10 to 20 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; violent effervescence; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Bkg—20 to 32 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay loam; few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) organic coatings; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonates; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg1—32 to 40 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam; few medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline with disseminated calcium carbonates; clear wavy boundary.

Cg2—40 to 60 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonates; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 12 to 21 inches

Calcium carbonate equivalent: About 15 to 30 percent in the upper 6 to 18 inches

Content of rock fragments: 1 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Akp horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

Ak horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam or loam

B horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam, loam, or sandy clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam, clay loam, or sandy clay loam

112—Harps clay loam

Composition

Harps and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Rims of depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.2 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Crippin soils
- Glencoe soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

1092—Harps-Glencoe complex

Composition

Harps and similar soils: About 50 percent

Glencoe and similar soils: About 35 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Harps—rims of depressions on moraines;
Glencoe—depressions on moraines
Slope: Harps—0 to 2 percent; Glencoe—0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Harps

Surface layer texture: Clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.2 inches
Organic matter content: High

Glencoe

Surface layer texture: Clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface
Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.3 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Okoboji soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Hawick Series

Drainage class: Excessively drained
Permeability: Rapid or very rapid
Landform: Outwash plains and terraces

Parent material: Glacial outwash

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Taxonomic class: Sandy, mixed, mesic Entic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes, 400 feet south and 100 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 9, T. 116 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coarse sandy loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 6 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw—9 to 16 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3), brown (10YR 5/3), and pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly coarse sand; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; loose; about 15 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear smooth boundary.

C1—16 to 38 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) sand; single grain; loose; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear smooth boundary.

C2—38 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2), brown (10YR 5/3), and pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; about 15 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 0 to 30 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 7 to 12 inches

Thickness of the loamy mantle: 0 to 10 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—coarse sandy loam

Content of gravel—5 to 15 percent

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR or 7.5YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—coarse sand, loamy sand, loamy coarse sand, or the gravelly analogs of these textures

Content of gravel—5 to 25 percent

C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 7.5YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—coarse sand, sand, or the gravelly analogs of these textures

Content of gravel—5 to 50 percent

611C—Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes

Composition

Hawick and similar soils: About 85 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces
Position on landform: Back slopes and shoulders
Slope: 4 to 12 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Coarse sandy loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 3.5 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Clarion soils
- Mayer soils
- Wadena soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Hoopeston Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Permeability: Upper part—moderately rapid; lower part—rapid
Landform: Flood plains and terraces
Parent material: Alluvium
Slope range: 1 to 3 percent
Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Hoopeston loam, in an area of Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex, 2,400 feet south and 2,500 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 8, T. 117 N., R. 27 W.

- Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A1—10 to 16 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A2—16 to 20 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; common black (10YR 2/1) streaks on faces of peds; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bw1—20 to 30 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; common very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) streaks on faces of peds; very friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.
- Bw2—30 to 34 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy loam; few fine distinct olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- C1—34 to 50 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) sand; common moderate distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; single grain; loose; about 4 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.
- C2—50 to 60 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sand; common moderate distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; single grain; loose; about 4 percent gravel; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 8 to 24 inches
Content of rock fragments: 1 to 4 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR
Value—2 or 3
Chroma—1 or 2
Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR
Value—2 or 3
Chroma—1 to 3
Texture—loam, fine sandy loam, or sandy loam

B horizon:

Hue—10YR, 7.5YR, or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand, or loamy fine sand

C horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—3 to 6

Chroma—1 to 4

Texture—sand, fine sand, or loamy sand; stratified with sandy loam and fine sandy loam in some pedons

1228—Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex

Composition

Hoopeston and similar soils: About 60 percent

Le Sueur and similar soils: About 30 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Hoopeston—rises on flood plains and terraces; Le Sueur—moraines

Position on landform: Hoopeston—rises; Le Sueur—low summits

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Component Description

Hoopeston

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 6.7 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

Le Sueur

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2 to 4 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils

- Estherville soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Kalmarville Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate or moderately rapid

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic Mollic Fluvaquents

Typical Pedon

Kalmarville sandy loam, in an area of Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded, 500 feet south and 100 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 11, T. 116 N., R. 27 W.

A1—0 to 16 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; many strata of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

A2—16 to 22 inches; black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; few strata of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

A3—22 to 32 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; weak fine granular structure; friable; common strata of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

A4—32 to 60 inches; black (10YR 2/1) silt loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; massive; sticky; about 1 percent gravel; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 to 6

Chroma—1

Texture—sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silt loam, or loam; coarser textured strata in some pedons

Kilkenny Series

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability: Moderately slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 2 to 6 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Mollic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 230 feet north and 900 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 19, T. 117 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 7 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 5 percent gravel, mostly shale fragments; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—7 to 15 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium angular blocky; firm; many distinct very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay films on faces of peds; about 5 percent gravel, mostly shale fragments; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—15 to 24 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium angular blocky; firm; common distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; about 5 percent gravel, mostly shale fragments; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—24 to 27 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) clay loam; few fine faint light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds; about 5 percent gravel, mostly shale fragments; moderately acid; gradual irregular boundary.

C—27 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; few fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottles; massive; friable; common fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 5 percent gravel, mostly shale fragments; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 40 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 7 to 10 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 6 percent gravel, dominated by shale fragments, throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—clay loam

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 to 5

Texture—clay loam, clay, or silty clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—5

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—clay loam or loam

238B—Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Kilkenny and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Back slopes and shoulders

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 9.6 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils

- Le Sueur soils
- Swanlake soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Klossner Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Permeability: Upper part—moderately slow to moderately rapid; lower part—moderate or moderately slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Organic materials and glaciolacustrine deposits, till, or outwash

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Loamy, mixed, euic, mesic Terric Medisaprists

Typical Pedon

Klossner muck (fig. I-12), 500 feet south and 1,500 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 6, T. 115 N., R. 29 W.

Oa1—0 to 9 inches; black (N 2/0) muck, black (10YR 2/1) dry; about 5 percent fiber, less than 1 percent rubbed; weak medium subangular blocky structure; nonsticky; neutral; clear irregular boundary.

Oa2—9 to 24 inches; black (N 2/0) muck, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) dry; about 5 percent fiber, less than 1 percent rubbed; weak medium subangular blocky structure; nonsticky; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

2A—24 to 42 inches; black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; sticky; neutral; gradual irregular boundary.

2C1—42 to 52 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) silty clay loam; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; massive; sticky; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

2C2—52 to 60 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) silty clay loam; few medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles; massive; sticky; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the organic material: 16 to 50 inches

Organic matter content: 25 to 60 percent in the surface layer

Oa1 horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—muck

Oa2 horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—muck or sapric material

2A horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—silty clay loam, clay loam, or the mucky analogs of these textures

2C horizon:

Hue—5Y, 2.5Y, 10YR, or neutral

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—0 to 2

Texture—silty clay loam, silt loam, loam, clay loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

Content of gravel—0 to 10 percent

539—Klossner muck

Composition

Klossner and similar soils: About 90 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Muck

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Organic materials and glaciolacustrine deposits or till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 16.6 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the

“Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

1075—Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded

Composition

Klossner and similar soils: About 45 percent

Muskego and similar soils: About 40 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Klossner

Surface layer texture: Muck

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Organic materials and glaciolacustrine deposits or till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 3 feet above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 18.7 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

Muskego

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Organic materials and coprogenous earth

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 3 feet above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 20.2 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit,

such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Okobojo soils

1080—Klossner-Okobojo-Glencoe complex, ponded

Composition

Klossner and similar soils: About 35 percent

Okobojo and similar soils: About 30 percent

Glencoe and similar soils: About 20 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Klossner

Surface layer texture: Muck

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Organic materials and glaciolacustrine deposits or till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 3 feet above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 15.2 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

Okobojo

Surface layer texture: Silty clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 3 feet above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.4 inches

Organic matter content: High

Glencoe

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 3 feet above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.0 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Shandep soils

1091—Klossner, sandy substratum-Harps-Mayer complex

Composition

Klossner and similar soils: About 40 percent
 Harps and similar soils: About 30 percent
 Mayer and similar soils: About 20 percent
 Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Klossner—depressions on outwash plains; Harps—rims of depressions on moraines; Mayer—rims of depressions and flats on outwash plains and terraces
Slope: Klossner—0 to 2 percent; Harps—0 to 3 percent; Mayer—0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Klossner

Surface layer texture: Muck
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Organic materials and outwash
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface
Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.5 inches
Organic matter content: Very high

Harps

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting

layer: About 11.0 inches
Organic matter content: High

Mayer

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 6.9 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Linder soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Lester Series

Drainage class: Well drained
Permeability: Moderate
Landform: Moraines
Parent material: Till
Slope range: 2 to 12 percent
Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Mollic Hapludalfs

Typical Pedon

Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 2,100 feet south and 250 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 11, T. 115 N., R. 27 W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.
 Bt1—9 to 18 inches; dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few distinct very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores;

about 3 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bt2—18 to 26 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—26 to 30 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few distinct dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; about 4 percent gravel; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

C1—30 to 40 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) loam; few fine faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; massive; friable; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonates; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

C2—40 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) loam; few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; massive; friable; common fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; very few yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) iron stains on faces of peds and in pores; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 45 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 6 to 10 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 8 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—clay loam or loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—4 to 6

Texture—loam or clay loam

106B—Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Lester and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Back slopes and shoulders

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.4 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Delft soils
- Le Sueur soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

944B—Lester-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Lester and similar soils: About 50 percent

Storden and similar soils: About 25 percent

Estherville and similar soils: About 15 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Lester—back slopes and shoulders; Storden—shoulders; Estherville—back slopes and shoulders

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description**Lester***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Well drained*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 10.4 inches*Organic matter content:* Moderate**Storden***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Well drained*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 10.5 inches*Organic matter content:* Moderately low**Estherville***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained*Dominant parent material:* Glacial outwash*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 3.3 inches*Organic matter content:* Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Hamel soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

945B—Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Lester and similar soils: About 60 percent

Storden and similar soils: About 25 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting*Landform:* Moraines*Position on landform:* Lester—back slopes and shoulders; Storden—shoulders*Slope:* 2 to 6 percent**Component Description****Lester***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Well drained*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 10.4 inches*Organic matter content:* Moderate**Storden***Surface layer texture:* Loam*Depth class:* Very deep (more than 60 inches)*Drainage class:* Well drained*Dominant parent material:* Till*Flooding:* None*Seasonal high water table:* At a depth of more than 6 feet*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer:* About 10.5 inches*Organic matter content:* Moderately low

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Hamel soils
- Le Sueur soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning

these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

945C2—Lester-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Composition

Lester and similar soils: About 50 percent
Storden and similar soils: About 35 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Lester—summits and back slopes;
Storden—shoulders

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Component Description

Lester

Surface layer texture: Clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.1 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches
Organic matter content: Moderately low

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cordova soils
- Hamel soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland

- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

1901B—Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Lester and similar soils: About 45 percent
Le Sueur and similar soils: About 40 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Lester—back slopes and shoulders; Le Sueur—low summits and back slopes
Slope: Lester—2 to 6 percent; Le Sueur—1 to 4 percent

Component Description

Lester

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.4 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

Le Sueur

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2 to 4 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.0 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Cordova soils
- Swanlake soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Le Sueur Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 1 to 4 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Argiudolls

Typical Pedon

Le Sueur loam, 1,600 feet north and 300 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 3, T. 116 N., R. 27 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—8 to 12 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

A2—12 to 16 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—16 to 26 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam; strong medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few faint very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; about 3 percent gravel; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—26 to 30 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay loam; few fine faint olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few faint very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; about 4 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

C—30 to 60 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; common fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 4 percent

gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 22 to 38 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 10 to 18 inches

Content of rock fragments: 1 to 8 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam, clay loam, silt loam, or silty clay loam

Bt horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—5

Chroma—2

Texture—loam or clay loam

239—Le Sueur loam**Composition**

Le Sueur and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Low summits and back slopes

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2 to 4 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.8 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the

"Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cokato soils
- Cordova soils
- Crippin soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Linder Series

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Permeability: Upper part—moderate or moderately rapid; lower part—very rapid

Landform: Outwash plains

Parent material: Glacial outwash

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Linder loam, 2,300 feet south and 800 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 16, T. 116 N., R. 29 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

A—10 to 16 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 3 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bw—16 to 25 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very friable; very few very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) coatings on faces of peds and in pores; about 10 percent gravel; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

2C—25 to 60 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) gravelly sand; common fine faint olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) mottles; single grain; loose; few fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) coatings of calcium carbonate cemented to faces of pebbles; about 20 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 12 to 22 inches

Thickness of the loamy mantle: 24 to 30 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—loam

Content of gravel—0 to 3 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam or sandy loam

Content of gravel—0 to 3 percent

Bw horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—2 or 3

Texture—sandy loam

Content of gravel—5 to 10 percent

2C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—2 to 6

Texture—sand, coarse sand, or the gravelly analogs of these textures

Content of gravel—5 to 30 percent

247—Linder loam

Composition

Linder and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and swales on outwash plains

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2 to 4 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 5.9 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit,



Figure I-8.—A profile of Biscay clay loam. The loamy mantle is about 34 inches thick and is underlain by sand and gravel. Depth is marked in feet.



Figure I-9.—A profile of Clarion loam. The surface soil is about 12 inches thick. An accumulation of lime is at a depth of about 27 inches. Depth is marked in feet.

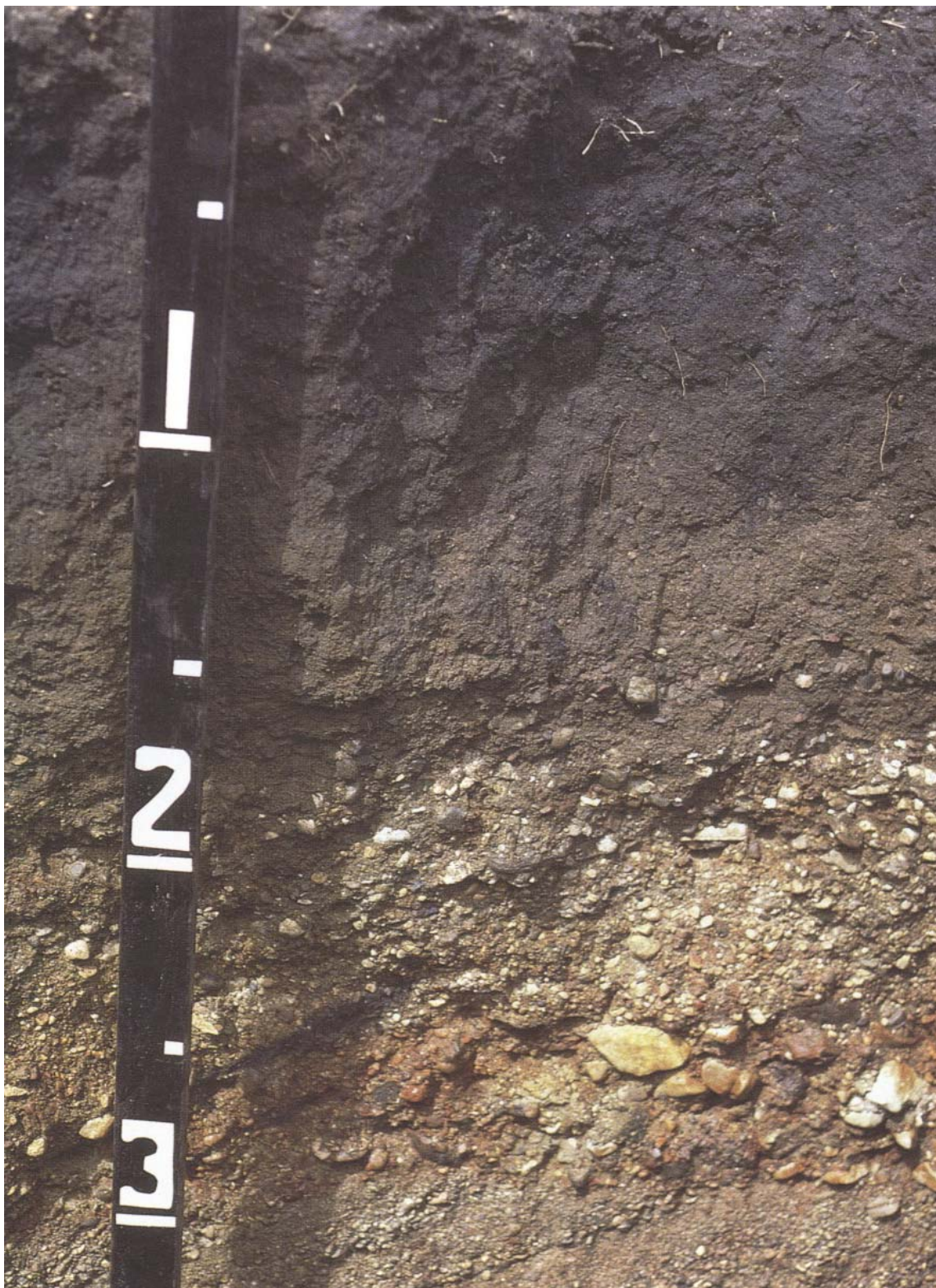


Figure I-10.—A profile of Estherville loam. The loamy mantle is about 18 inches thick and is underlain by sand and gravel. Depth is marked in feet.



Figure I-11.—A profile of Harps clay loam. The reddish mottles are a result of the seasonal high water table. Depth is marked in feet.



Figure I-12.—A profile of Klossner muck. The organic surface soli is about 24 inches thick and is underlain by loamy material. Depth is marked in feet.



Figure I-13.—A profile of Storden loam. The dark grayish brown surface layer is about 8 inches thick. Depth is marked in feet.



Figure I-14.—A profile of Wadena loam. The loamy mantle is about 28 inches thick and is underlain by sand and gravel. Depth is marked in feet.

such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils
- Estherville soils
- Mayer soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Mayer Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Upper part—moderate; lower part—rapid

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces

Parent material: Glacial outwash

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Mayer loam, 2,150 feet north and 400 feet west of the southeast corner of sec. 14, T. 116 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; black (N 2/0) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—9 to 18 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

A2—18 to 22 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, gray (10YR 5/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) coatings; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonate; slightly alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

Bg—22 to 30 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam; few fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coatings; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonate; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

2C1—30 to 50 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2 and 5/2) gravelly coarse sand; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; single grain; loose; very few dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) coatings; few fine irregularly shaped light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) calcium carbonate coatings cemented to faces of pebbles; about 15 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

2C2—50 to 60 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) gravelly coarse sand; common medium distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; single grain; loose; few fine irregularly shaped light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) coatings of calcium carbonate cemented to faces of pebbles; about 20 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 14 to 24 inches

Thickness of the loamy mantle: 20 to 40 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR

Value—2

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—loam

Content of gravel—0 to 10 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—loam, clay loam, or silt loam

Content of gravel—0 to 10 percent

B horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, or 5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—loam, clay loam, silt loam, or sandy clay loam

Content of gravel—0 to 10 percent

2C horizon:

Hue—5Y, 2.5Y, or 10YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—coarse sand, sand, or the gravelly analogs of these textures

Content of gravel—10 to 50 percent

255—Mayer loam

Composition

Mayer and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Rims of depressions and flats on outwash plains and terraces

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 3 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 6.9 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils
- Canisteo soils
- Linder soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Millington Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Millington loam, frequently flooded, 100 feet south and 1,500 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 9, T. 116 N., R. 30 W.

A1—0 to 9 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky

structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; slight effervescence; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

A2—9 to 15 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam with few sand seams, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; common fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; slight effervescence; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg—15 to 38 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; common medium distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonate; slightly alkaline; gradual irregular boundary.

Cg—38 to 60 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) loam; few fine distinct dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottles; massive; friable; about 1 percent gravel; very few very dark gray (10YR 3/1) organic coatings; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonate; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 24 to 40 inches

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

A1 horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—loam

A2 horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—loam, silt loam, silty clay loam, or clay loam

B horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—loam, clay loam, or silt loam

Cg horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam, clay loam, sandy loam, or silty clay loam

269—Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded**Composition**

Millington and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and swales on flood plains

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: Occasional

Seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot above to 2.0 feet below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.0 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Coland soils
- Mayer soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

362—Millington loam, frequently flooded**Composition**

Millington and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and swales on flood plains

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: Frequent

Seasonal high water table: 0.5 foot above to 2.0 feet below the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.3 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Coland soils
- Hanlon soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Muskego Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Permeability: Upper part—moderate or moderately rapid; lower part—slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Organic materials and coprogenous earth

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Coprogenous, euic, mesic Limnic Medisaprists

Typical Pedon

Muskego muck, 1,400 feet north and 1,500 feet west of the southeast corner of sec. 35, T. 117 N., R. 29 W.

Oa1—0 to 9 inches; sapric material, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) broken face and dark reddish brown (7.5YR 3/2) rubbed; about 15 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; weak medium platy structure; nonsticky; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Oa2—9 to 36 inches; sapric material, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) broken face and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) rubbed; about 20 percent fiber, 5 percent rubbed; moderate medium platy structure; nonsticky; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

C1—36 to 50 inches; black (10YR 2/1) coprogenous earth (mucky silty clay loam); massive; few snail-shell fragments; slightly sticky; slight effervescence;

slightly alkaline; gradual smooth boundary.

C2—50 to 60 inches; black (5Y 2/1) coprogenous earth (mucky silty clay loam); massive; few snail-shell fragments; slightly sticky; slight effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to coprogenous earth: 16 to 51 inches

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 3 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Oa1 horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—sapric material

Oa2 horizon:

Hue—7.5YR or 10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—mainly sapric material; a thin layer of hemic material in some pedons

C horizon:

Hue—5Y, 2.5Y, or 10YR

Value—2 to 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—coprogenous earth

525—Muskego muck

Composition

Muskego and similar soils: About 90 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Muck

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Organic materials and coprogenous earth

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface

Ponding duration: Long

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 19.4 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit,

such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture
- Woodland

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section
- Forest Land section

Nicollet Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 1 to 3 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Nicollet clay loam, 200 feet south and 2,300 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 3, T. 114 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 11 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—11 to 16 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; very few very dark gray (10YR 3/1) organic coatings on faces of peds and in pores; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

Bw—16 to 26 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam; common fine faint dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

C1—26 to 36 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; few fine distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; massive; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—36 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; common medium distinct light brownish gray

(10YR 6/2) mottles; massive; friable; very few dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) iron stains on faces of peds and in pores; common fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 20 to 48 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 10 to 24 inches

Content of rock fragments: 1 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

B horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—clay loam or loam

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y or 5Y

Value—5 or 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—clay loam or loam

130—Nicollet clay loam

Composition

Nicollet and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Low summits and back slopes

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2.5 to 5.0 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting

layer: About 10.4 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Clarion soils
- Glencoe soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Okoboji Series

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Permeability: Moderately slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Colluvium and till

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Okoboji silty clay loam, 1,300 feet north and 1,700 feet west of the southeast corner of sec. 30, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—10 to 25 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

A2—25 to 36 inches; black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg—36 to 45 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Cg—45 to 60 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay loam; medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; massive; very few very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) organic coatings on faces of peds and in pores; friable; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 24 to 48 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—neutral or 10YR
Value—2
Chroma—0 or 1
Texture—silty clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—neutral, 10YR, or 5Y
Value—2
Chroma—0 or 1
Texture—silty clay loam or mucky silty clay loam

Bg horizon:

Hue—10YR, 2.5Y, 5Y, or neutral
Value—3 to 5
Chroma—0 to 2
Texture—silty clay loam or silty clay

C horizon:

Hue—2.5Y, 5Y, or neutral
Value—4 or 5
Chroma—0 to 2
Texture—silty clay loam, loam, or silt loam

134—Okoboji silty clay loam**Composition**

Okoboji and similar soils: About 85 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines
Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Silty clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Colluvium and till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface
Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.7 inches
Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils

- Glencoe soils
- Harps soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

386—Okoboji mucky silty clay loam**Composition**

Okoboji and similar soils: About 85 percent
Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on moraines
Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Mucky silty clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Organic materials and glaciolacustrine deposits or till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below the surface
Ponding duration: Very long
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.9 inches
Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Canisteo soils
- Harps soils
- Klossner soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Rolfe Series*Drainage class:* Very poorly drained*Permeability:* Slow*Landform:* Moraines*Parent material:* Colluvium and till*Slope range:* 0 to 1 percent*Taxonomic class:* Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Typic Argialbolls**Typical Pedon**

Rolfe loam, in an area of Cordova-Rolfe complex, 2,300 feet south and 2,200 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 19, T. 117 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—8 to 14 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak thick platy structure parting to moderate very fine subangular blocky; friable; slightly acid; gradual wavy boundary.

E—14 to 26 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) loam, light gray or gray (10YR 6/1) dry; few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles; moderate thick platy structure parting to moderate very fine subangular blocky; friable; neutral; gradual irregular boundary.

Btg1—26 to 35 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) silty clay; common fine faint olive (5Y 5/4) mottles; strong medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium angular blocky; firm; many distinct dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

2Btg2—35 to 43 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) clay loam; few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium angular blocky; firm; many distinct very dark gray (5Y 3/1) clay films on faces of peds and in pores; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

2Btg3—43 to 60 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; common distinct very dark gray (5Y 3/1) clay films on faces of peds; about 2 percent gravel; neutral.

Range in Characteristics*Depth to carbonates:* 42 to 60 inches*Thickness of the mollic epipedon:* 10 to 24 inches*Ap horizon:*

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1

Texture—loam or silt loam

E horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1

Texture—loam or silt loam

Btg and 2Btg horizons:

Hue—5Y, 2.5Y, or 10YR

Value—3 to 6

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—silty clay or clay in the upper part and clay loam or loam in the lower part

Content of gravel—0 to 5 percent

Shandep Series*Drainage class:* Very poorly drained*Permeability:* Upper part—moderate; lower part—rapid*Landform:* Outwash plains and terraces*Parent material:* Glacial outwash*Slope range:* 0 to 1 percent*Taxonomic class:* Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls**Typical Pedon**

Shandep clay loam, 2,400 feet south and 2,500 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 22, T. 116 N., R. 29 W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; moderate fine granular structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—9 to 20 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; moderate very fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

A2—20 to 28 inches; very dark gray (5Y 3/1) clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bg—28 to 36 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) clay loam; few fine faint dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 4 percent gravel; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary.

BCg—36 to 41 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) loam; common medium prominent yellowish red (5YR 5/8) mottles; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about

2 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.
 2Cg—41 to 60 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) loamy sand;
 common fine faint dark gray (5Y 4/1) mottles; single
 grain; very friable; about 6 percent gravel; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 40 to more than 60 inches
Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 26 to 32 inches
Thickness of the loamy mantle: 40 to 60 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—neutral or 5Y
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—0 or 1
 Texture—clay loam
 Content of gravel—0 to 3 percent

A horizon:

Hue—neutral or 5Y
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—0 or 1
 Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam
 Content of gravel—0 to 3 percent

Bg horizon:

Hue—5Y or neutral
 Value—4 or 5
 Chroma—0 or 1
 Texture—clay loam or loam
 Content of gravel—0 to 3 percent

BCg horizon:

Hue—5Y
 Value—4 or 5
 Chroma—1
 Texture—loam, gravelly sandy loam, or sandy loam
 Content of gravel—0 to 3 percent

2Cg horizon:

Hue—5Y
 Value—4
 Chroma—1
 Texture—loamy sand or gravelly loamy sand
 Content of gravel—5 to 20 percent

517—Shandep clay loam

Composition

Shandep and similar soils: About 85 percent
 Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Depressions on outwash plains and terraces
Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: 1 foot above to 1 foot below
 the surface

Ponding duration: Very long

*Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting
 layer:* About 9.0 inches

Organic matter content: Very high

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Glencoe soils
- Mayer soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Spillville Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic
 Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Spillville loam, occasionally flooded, 400 feet south and 1,500 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 11, T. 115 N., R. 27 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—10 to 20 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

A2—20 to 32 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

A3—32 to 40 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; friable; common very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) streaks on interior of peds; neutral; gradual irregular boundary.

C—40 to 60 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam; massive; friable; common fine faint dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottles; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 40 to 60 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 36 to more than 60 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam or silt loam

C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—3 or 4

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam or sandy loam

313—Spillville loam, occasionally flooded

Composition

Spillville and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and slight rises on flood plains

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: Occasional

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 3 to 5 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.3 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Coland soils
- Millington soils
- Terril soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Storden Series

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 2 to 40 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Udorthents

Typical Pedon

Storden loam (fig. I-13), in an area of Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, 2,500 feet north and 1,700 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 20, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam, light gray or gray (10YR 6/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 5 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

C1—8 to 30 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loam; massive; friable; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonate; moderately alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—30 to 40 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light gray (10YR 7/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence; moderately alkaline; clear wavy boundary.

C3—40 to 60 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam; few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; massive; friable; about 4 percent gravel; strong effervescence with disseminated calcium carbonate; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 10 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR
 Value—4 or 5
 Chroma—2 or 3
 Texture—loam

C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y
 Value—5 or 6
 Chroma—2 to 6
 Texture—loam or clay loam

960D2—Storden-Clarion complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded

Composition

Storden and similar soils: About 45 percent
 Clarion and similar soils: About 40 percent
 Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Storden—shoulders; Clarion—summits and back slopes

Slope: 12 to 18 percent

Component Description

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.5 inches
Organic matter content: Moderately low

Clarion

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.5 inches
Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Delft soils
- Swanlake soils
- Terril soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

960F—Storden-Clarion complex, 18 to 40 percent slopes

Composition

Storden and similar soils: About 45 percent
 Clarion and similar soils: About 40 percent
 Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Storden—shoulders; Clarion—summits and back slopes

Slope: 18 to 40 percent

Component Description

Storden

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.6 inches
Organic matter content: Moderately low

Clarion

Surface layer texture: Loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Well drained
Dominant parent material: Till
Flooding: None
Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.2 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this

section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Delft soils
- Terril soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Strout Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderately slow

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 2 to 6 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Strout clay, in an area of Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 300 feet west and 300 feet north of the southeast corner of sec. 14, T. 118 N., R. 32 W.; in Meeker County:

Ap—0 to 7 inches; black (10YR 2/1 dry) clay; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

AB—7 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) clay, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; about 20 percent masses of dark olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) clay, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) dry; moderate fine angular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine angular blocky; friable; about 2 percent gravel; about 1 percent cobbles; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bw1—10 to 16 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4 dry) clay; moderate fine angular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine angular blocky; firm; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) stress surfaces on faces of peds; about 2 percent gravel; about 1 percent cobbles; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bw2—16 to 24 inches; olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) clay; moderate fine prismatic structure parting to moderate very fine angular blocky; firm; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) stress surfaces on faces of peds; about 3 percent gravel; about 1 percent cobbles; neutral; clear smooth boundary.

Bk1—24 to 36 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; weak coarse angular blocky structure parting to weak fine angular blocky; firm; few fine irregular

soft white (10YR 8/2), disseminated threads of calcium carbonate; about 3 percent gravel; about 2 percent cobbles; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; clear smooth boundary.

Bk2—36 to 60 inches; light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay loam; few fine distinct light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak coarse angular blocky structure parting to weak fine angular blocky; firm; common fine irregular soft white (10YR 8/2), disseminated threads of calcium carbonate; about 3 percent gravel; about 2 percent cobbles; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 18 to 36 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 7 to 24 inches

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay

Content of gravel—1 to 2 percent

Content of cobbles and stones—0 to 1 percent

Bw horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—clay loam, clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam

Content of gravel—1 to 3 percent

Content of cobbles and stones—1 to 3 percent

Bk horizon:

Hue—2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—clay loam, clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam

Content of gravel—2 to 4 percent

Content of cobbles and stones—2 to 4 percent

1159B—Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Strout and similar soils: About 65 percent

Arkton and similar soils: About 20 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Strout—back slopes and shoulders; Arkton—shoulders and summits

Slope: Strout—2 to 6 percent; Arkton—4 to 6 percent

Component Description

Strout

Surface layer texture: Clay

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2.5 to 4.0 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 8.3 inches

Organic matter content: High

Arkton

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 2.5 to 6.0 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 8.9 inches

Organic matter content: Moderate

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Cosmos soils
- Hamel soils
- Swanlake soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Swanlake Series

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 2 to 6 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Entic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Swanlake loam, in an area of Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 1,900 feet south and

1,000 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam, gray (10YR 5/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; abrupt smooth boundary.

C1—8 to 32 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; massive; friable; few fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline; gradual wavy boundary.

C2—32 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam; few fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) mottles; massive; friable; common fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 3 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Carbonates: Throughout the profile

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 7 to 12 inches

Content of rock fragments: 2 to 10 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

Content of gravel—2 to 10 percent

C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—3 to 6

Texture—loam

Content of gravel—2 to 10 percent

Terril Series

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 6 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, 800 feet south and 1,800 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 23, T. 116 N., R. 28 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark

gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—10 to 24 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual smooth boundary.

A2—24 to 30 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bw1—30 to 48 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; many very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) organic coatings; about 1 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bw2—48 to 60 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam; weak fine subangular blocky structure; friable; about 1 percent gravel; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 40 inches or more

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 24 to 36 inches

Content of rock fragments: 0 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam, silt loam, or clay loam

Bw horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—4

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam or clay loam; sandy loam below a depth of 40 inches

94B—Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Composition

Terril and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Position on landform: Foot slopes

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Dominant parent material: Alluvium

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.7 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Delft soils
- Nicollet soils
- Webster soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

1016—Udorthents, loamy

Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: About 95 percent

Inclusions: About 5 percent

Setting

Landform: Moraines

Slope: 0 to 18 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 6.6 inches

Organic matter content: Low

Additional information specific to this map unit is

available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Webster soils

1030—Udorthents-Pits, gravel, complex

Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: About 65 percent

Pits: About 30 percent

Inclusions: About 5 percent

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces

Slope: 0 to 50 percent

Component Description

Udorthents

Surface layer texture: Variable

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Organic matter content: Very low

Additional information specific to this map unit is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils

Wadena Series

Drainage class: Well drained

Permeability: Upper part—moderate; lower part—very rapid

Landform: Outwash plains and terraces

Parent material: Glacial outwash

Slope range: 0 to 6 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls

Typical Pedon

Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (fig. I-14), 1,200 feet west and 2,100 feet south of the northeast corner of sec. 31, T. 117 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak fine subangular blocky

structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—10 to 14 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

Bw1—14 to 24 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—24 to 28 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 10 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

2C—28 to 60 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), brown or dark brown (10YR 4/3), and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few fine irregularly shaped light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) coatings of calcium carbonate cemented to faces of pebbles; about 35 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 26 to 60 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 12 to 22 inches

Thickness of the loamy mantle: 24 to 34 inches

Ap horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam

Content of gravel—0 to 8 percent

A horizon:

Hue—10YR

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—loam or clay loam

Content of gravel—0 to 8 percent

B horizon:

Hue—10YR or 7.5YR

Value—3 to 5

Chroma—3 or 4

Texture—loam, clay loam, sandy loam, or sandy clay loam

Content of gravel—2 to 15 percent

2C horizon:

Hue—10YR or 7.5YR

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—2 to 4

Texture—coarse sand, sand, or the gravelly or very gravelly analogs of these textures

Content of gravel—10 to 50 percent

39A—Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Composition**

Wadena and similar soils: About 90 percent

Inclusions: About 10 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats on outwash plains and terraces

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 6.2 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils
- Mayer soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

39B—Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes**Composition**

Wadena and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and slight rises on outwash plains and terraces

Slope: 2 to 6 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Well drained

Dominant parent material: Glacial outwash

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of more than 6 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 6.0 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Biscay soils
- Estherville soils
- Mayer soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Webster Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Moderate

Landform: Moraines

Parent material: Till

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Webster clay loam, 250 feet north and 1,000 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 34, T. 115 N., R. 30 W.

Ap—0 to 10 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

A—10 to 18 inches; black (N 2/0) clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

Bg—18 to 25 inches; olive gray (5Y 4/2) clay loam; few fine distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; friable; few dark gray (5Y 4/1) organic coatings on faces of peds; about 2 percent gravel; neutral; gradual wavy boundary.

C—25 to 60 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) clay loam; common medium distinct light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) mottles; massive; friable; common fine irregularly shaped soft light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) threads of calcium carbonate; about 2 percent gravel; strong effervescence; slightly alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Depth to carbonates: 24 to 32 inches

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 15 to 20 inches

Content of rock fragments: 1 to 5 percent gravel by volume throughout the profile

Ap horizon:

Hue—neutral, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam

A horizon:

Hue—neutral, 10YR, or 2.5Y

Value—2 or 3

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

Bg horizon:

Hue—5Y or 2.5Y

Value—4 or 5

Chroma—1 or 2

Texture—clay loam, loam, or silty clay loam

Cg horizon:

Hue—5Y or 2.5Y

Value—4 to 6

Chroma—1 to 3

Texture—clay loam, loam, or sandy loam

113—Webster clay loam

Composition

Webster and similar soils: About 85 percent

Inclusions: About 15 percent

Setting

Landform: Drainageways and flats on moraines

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Clay loam

Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Dominant parent material: Till

Flooding: None

Seasonal high water table: At a depth of 1 to 2 feet

Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 11.1 inches

Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the "Soil Properties" section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Glencoe soils
- Nicollet soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Cropland
- Hayland
- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

Zook Series

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Permeability: Slow

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Taxonomic class: Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls

Typical Pedon

Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded, 1,500 feet north and 500 feet east of the southwest corner of sec. 33, T. 115 N., R. 28 W.

A1—0 to 20 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

A2—20 to 30 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) dry; weak medium subangular blocky structure; friable; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

Bg—30 to 50 inches; black (10YR 2/1) silty clay, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; firm; neutral; clear wavy boundary.

Cg—50 to 60 inches; black (5Y 2/1) silty clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; massive; friable; neutral.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of the mollic epipedon: 36 to 50 inches

A1 horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral

Value—2

Chroma—0 or 1

Texture—silty clay loam

A2 horizon:

Hue—10YR or neutral
 Value—2 or 3
 Chroma—0 or 1
 Texture—silty clay loam or silty clay

Bg horizon:

Hue—10YR to 5Y
 Value—1 to 4
 Chroma—1
 Texture—silty clay or silty clay loam

Cg horizon:

Hue—10YR to 5Y or neutral
 Value—1 to 4
 Chroma—0 or 1
 Texture—silty clay or silty clay loam

1095—Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded

Composition

Zook and similar soils: About 95 percent
 Inclusions: About 5 percent

Setting

Landform: Flats and swales on flood plains
Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Component Description

Surface layer texture: Silty clay loam
Depth class: Very deep (more than 60 inches)
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Dominant parent material: Alluvium
Flooding: Frequent
Seasonal high water table: At the surface to 3 feet below the surface
Available water capacity to 60 inches or root-limiting layer: About 10.7 inches
Organic matter content: High

A typical soil series description with range in characteristics is included, in alphabetical order, in this section. Additional information specific to this map unit, such as horizon depth and textures, is available in the “Soil Properties” section in Part II of this publication.

Inclusions

- Coland soils

Major Uses of the Unit

- Pasture

For general and detailed information concerning these uses, see Part II of this publication:

- Agronomy section

This page intentionally left blank.

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 1986. Standard specifications for highway materials and methods of sampling and testing. 14th edition, 2 vols.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 1993. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D 2487.

Jenny, Hans. 1941. Factors of soil formation.

Matsch, Charles L. 1972. Quaternary geology of southwestern Minnesota. *In* Geology of Minnesota: A Centennial Volume, pp. 548-565.

McLeod County Comprehensive Plan. 1990. Pp. 40-41.

McLeod County Extension Service. 1990. McLeod County agricultural statistics.

Shamla, Mrs. Otto, and others. 1975. A history of Glencoe 1855-1975.

Sims, P.K., and G.S. Austin. 1963. Geologic interpretation of magnetic map of McLeod County, Minnesota.

Thiel, George A. 1944. Geology and underground waters of southern Minnesota. Minnesota Geological Survey Bulletin 31.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1955. Soil survey of McLeod County, Minnesota. Soil Conservation Service, series 1940, no. 17.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

This page intentionally left blank.

Glossary

Ablation till. Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Area reclaim (in tables). An area difficult to reclaim after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Argillic horizon. A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Aspect. The direction in which a slope faces.

Association, soil. A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	more than 9

Back slope. The geomorphic component that forms the steepest inclined surface and principal element of

many hill slopes. Back slopes in profile are commonly steep and linear and descend to a foot slope. In terms of gradational process, back slopes are erosional forms produced mainly by mass wasting and running water.

Basal till. Compact till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Bedding planes. Fine strata, less than 5 millimeters thick, in unconsolidated alluvial, eolian, lacustrine, or marine sediment.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography. A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Blowout. A shallow depression from which all or most of the soil material has been removed by wind. A blowout has a flat or irregular floor formed by a resistant layer or by an accumulation of pebbles or cobbles. In some blowouts the water table is exposed.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the

hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Calcareous soil. A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

California bearing ratio (CBR). The load-supporting capacity of a soil as compared to that of a standard crushed limestone, expressed as a ratio. First standardized in California. A soil having a CBR of 16 supports 16 percent of the load that would be supported by standard crushed limestone, per unit area, with the same degree of distortion.

Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena. A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Catsteps. Very small, irregular terraces on steep hillsides, especially in pasture, formed by the trampling of cattle or the slippage of saturated soil.

Channery soil. A soil that is, by volume, more than 15 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that loosen the subsoil and bring clods to the surface.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of

the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Climax plant community. The plant community on a given site that will be established if present environmental conditions continue to prevail and the site is properly managed.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material. Material that is 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material is 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material is more than 60 percent.

Colluvium. Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Compressible (in tables). Excessive decrease in volume of soft soil under load.

Concretions. Grains, pellets, or nodules of various sizes, shapes, and colors consisting of concentrated compounds or cemented soil grains. The composition of most concretions is unlike that of the surrounding soil. Calcium carbonate and iron oxide are common compounds in concretions.

Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage. Any tillage and planting system in which a cover of crop residue is maintained on at least 30 percent of the surface after planting in order to reduce the hazard of water erosion; in areas where wind erosion is the primary concern, a system that maintains a cover of at least 1,000 pounds of flat residue of small grain or its equivalent during the critical erosion period.

Consistence, soil. The feel of the soil and the ease with which a lump can be crushed by the fingers. Terms commonly used to describe consistence are:

Loose.—Noncoherent when dry or moist; does not hold together in a mass.

Friable.—When moist, crushes easily under gentle pressure between thumb and forefinger and can be pressed together into a lump.

Firm.—When moist, crushes under moderate pressure between thumb and forefinger, but resistance is distinctly noticeable.

Plastic.—Readily deformed by moderate pressure but can be pressed into a lump; will form a “wire” when rolled between thumb and forefinger.

Sticky.—Adheres to other material and tends to stretch somewhat and pull apart rather than to pull free from other material.

Hard.—When dry, moderately resistant to pressure; can be broken with difficulty between thumb and forefinger.

Soft.—When dry, breaks into powder or individual grains under very slight pressure.

Contour stripcropping (or contour farming). Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat). Fecal material deposited in water by aquatic organisms.

Corrosive. High risk of corrosion to uncoated steel or deterioration of concrete.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cross-slope farming. Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Crown. The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the

living branches and their foliage.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Delta. A body of alluvium having a surface that is nearly flat and fan shaped; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.

Dense layer (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Depth to rock (in tables). Bedrock is too near the surface for the specified use.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of periods of saturation or partial saturation during soil formation, as opposed to altered drainage, which is commonly the result of artificial drainage or irrigation but may be caused by the sudden deepening of channels or the blocking of drainage outlets. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized:

Excessively drained.—These soils have very high and high hydraulic conductivity and a low water-holding capacity. They are not suited to crop production unless irrigated.

Somewhat excessively drained.—These soils have high hydraulic conductivity and a low water-holding capacity. Without irrigation, only a narrow range of crops can be grown and yields are low.

Well drained.—These soils have an intermediate or high water-holding capacity. They retain optimum amounts of moisture, but they are not wet close enough to the surface or long enough during the growing season to adversely affect yields.

Moderately well drained.—These soils are wet close enough to the surface or long enough that planting or harvesting operations or yields of most field crops are affected. Moderately well drained soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, a wet layer relatively high in the profile, additions of water by seepage, or some combination of these.

Somewhat poorly drained.—These soils are wet close enough to the surface or long enough that planting or harvesting operations or crop growth is markedly restricted under natural conditions.

Somewhat poorly drained soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, a wet layer high in the profile, additions of water through seepage, or a combination of these.

Poorly drained.—These soils commonly are so wet at or near the surface during a considerable part of the year that field crops cannot be grown under natural conditions. Poor drainage is caused by a saturated zone, a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, seepage, or a combination of these.

Very poorly drained.—These soils are wet to the surface most of the time. The wetness prevents the growth of important crops (except for rice) under natural conditions.

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drumlin. A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.

Duff. A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.
Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as

flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion pavement. A layer of gravel or stones that remains on the surface after fine particles are removed by sheet or rill erosion.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. The term is more often applied to cliffs resulting from differential erosion.

Esker. A long, narrow, sinuous, steep-sided ridge composed of irregularly stratified sand and gravel that were deposited by a subsurface stream flowing between ice walls or through ice tunnels of a retreating glacier and that were left behind when the ice melted. Eskers range from less than 1 mile to more than 100 miles in length and from 10 to 100 feet in height.

Excess fines (in tables). Excess silt and clay in the soil. The soil does not provide a source of gravel or sand for construction purposes.

Excess lime (in tables). Excess carbonates in the soil that restrict the growth of some plants.

Excess salts (in tables). Excess water-soluble salts in the soil that restrict the growth of most plants.

Fan terrace. A relict alluvial fan, no longer a site of active deposition, incised by younger and lower alluvial surfaces.

Fast intake (in tables). The rapid movement of water into the soil.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity*, *normal moisture capacity*, or *capillary capacity*.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak. An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It

also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of fire fighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flaggy soil material. Material that is, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material is 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material is more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation under flood-stage conditions unless protected artificially. It is generally a constructional landform consisting of sediment deposited during overflow and lateral migration of the stream.

Foot slope. The geomorphic component that forms the inner, gently inclined surface at the base of a hill slope. The surface is dominantly concave. In terms of gradational processes, a foot slope is a transition zone between an upslope site of erosion (back slope) and a downslope site of deposition (toe slope).

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragile (in tables). A soil that is easily damaged by use or disturbance.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Frost action (in tables). Freezing and thawing of soil moisture. Frost action can damage roads, buildings and other structures, and plant roots.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Glacial drift. Pulverized and other rock material transported by glacial ice and then deposited. Also, the sorted and unsorted material deposited by streams flowing from glaciers.

Glacial outwash. Gravel, sand, and silt, commonly stratified, deposited by glacial meltwater.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur as kames, eskers, deltas, and outwash plains.

Glaciolacustrine deposits. Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are interbedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that is 15 to 50 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of underlying material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-chroma zones. Zones having chroma of 3 or more. Typical color in areas of iron concentrations.

High-residue crops. Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established.

These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

- Hill.** A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 6 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.
- Horizon, soil.** A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:
- O horizon.*—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.
- A horizon.*—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.
- E horizon.*—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.
- B horizon.*—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.
- C horizon.*—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.
- Cr horizon.*—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.
- R layer.*—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.
- Humus.** The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.
- Hydrologic soil groups.** Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff-producing characteristics.

The chief consideration is the inherent capacity of soil bare of vegetation to permit infiltration. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff. Soils are assigned to four groups. In group A are soils having a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet and having a low runoff potential. They are mainly deep, well drained, and sandy or gravelly. In group D, at the other extreme, are soils having a very slow infiltration rate and thus a high runoff potential. They have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, have a permanent high water table, or are shallow over nearly impervious bedrock or other material. A soil is assigned to two hydrologic groups if part of the acreage is artificially drained and part is undrained.

- Igneous rock.** Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock. Examples are andesite, basalt, and granite.
- Illuviation.** The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.
- Impervious soil.** A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.
- Infiltration.** The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.
- Infiltration capacity.** The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.
- Infiltration rate.** The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.
- Intake rate.** The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron concentrations. High-chroma zones having a high content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical oxidation and accumulation, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic concentration.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:
Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.
Border.—Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding.—Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation.—Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding.—Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame. A moundlike hill of glacial drift, composed chiefly of stratified sand and gravel.

Karst (topography). The relief of an area underlain by limestone that dissolves in differing degrees, thus forming numerous depressions or small basins.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or

the elevation of the land is raised.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.

Low-chroma zones. Zones having chroma of 2 or less. Typical color in areas of iron depletions.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Marl. An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal amounts.

Masses. Concentrations of substances in the soil matrix that do not have a clearly defined boundary with the surrounding soil material and cannot be removed as a discrete unit. Common compounds making up masses are calcium carbonate, gypsum or other soluble salts, iron oxide, and manganese oxide. Masses consisting of iron oxide or manganese oxide generally are considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphic rock. Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. An area that has little or no

natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Mollic epipedon. A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Moraine. An accumulation of glacial drift in a topographic landform resulting chiefly from the direct action of glacial ice. Some types are lateral, recessional, and terminal.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few*, *common*, and *many*; size—*fine*, *medium*, and *coarse*; and contrast—*faint*, *distinct*, and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium*, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse*, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Mudstone. Sedimentary rock formed by induration of silt and clay in approximately equal amounts.

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value between 6.6 and 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of

organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Outwash plain. An extensive area of glaciofluvial material that was deposited by meltwater streams.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedisediment. A thin layer of alluvial material that mantles an erosion surface and has been transported to its present position from higher lying areas of the erosion surface.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Percs slowly (in tables). The slow movement of water through the soil adversely affects the specified use.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile.

Permeability is measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the saturated soil. Terms describing permeability are:

Very slow	less than 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and thickness.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil

changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plateau. An extensive upland mass with relatively flat summit area that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above adjacent lowlands and separated from them on one or more sides by escarpments.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poor filter (in tables). Because of rapid or very rapid permeability, the soil may not adequately filter effluent from a waste disposal system.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Poor outlets (in tables). Refers to areas where surface or subsurface drainage outlets are difficult or expensive to install.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth).

Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Burning an area under conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the time of day that will result in the intensity of heat and spread required to accomplish specific forest management, wildlife, grazing, or fire hazard reduction purposes.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Extremely acid	less than 4.5
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3

Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic depletions. Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed. These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha,alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.

Reduced matrix. A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.

Regolith. The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.

Relief. The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

Residuum (residual soil material). Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as consolidated rock disintegrated in place.

Rill. A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill is generally a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Rooting depth (in tables). Shallow root zone. The soil is shallow over a layer that greatly restricts roots.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil

is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Saline soil. A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs the growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saprolite. Unconsolidated residual material underlying the soil and grading to hard bedrock below.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification. The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Second bottom. The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river.

Sedimentary rock. Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel; sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.

Seepage (in tables). The movement of water through the soil. Seepage adversely affects the specified use.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry

and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole. A depression in the landscape where limestone has been dissolved.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides. Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on the steeper slopes; on faces of blocks, prisms, and columns; and in swelling clayey soils, where there is marked change in moisture content.

Slippage (in tables). Soil mass susceptible to movement downslope when loaded, excavated, or wet.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Slope (in tables). Slope is great enough that special practices are required to ensure satisfactory performance of the soil for a specific use.

Sloughed till. Water-saturated till that has flowed slowly downhill from its original place of deposit by glacial ice. It may rest on other till, on glacial outwash, or on a glaciolacustrine deposit.

Slow intake (in tables). The slow movement of water into the soil.

Slow refill (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted permeability in the soil.

Small stones (in tables). Rock fragments less than 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter. Small stones

adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand.....	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the substratum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stone line. A concentration of rock fragments in a soil. Generally, it is indicative of an old weathered surface. In a cross section, the line may be one fragment or more thick. It generally overlies material that weathered in place and is overlain by recent sediment of variable thickness.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are: *platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grain* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Stubble mulch. Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter or loosen a layer that restricts roots.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Terminal moraine. A belt of thick glacial drift that generally marks the termination of important glacial advances. It commonly is a massive, arcuate ridge or complex of ridges underlain by till and other types of drift.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field is generally built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand*, *loamy sand*, *sandy loam*, *loam*, *silt loam*, *silt*, *sandy clay loam*, *clay loam*, *silty clay loam*, *sandy clay*, *silty clay*, and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Thin layer (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material too thin for the specified use.

Till. Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.

Till plain. An extensive area of nearly level to undulating or gently sloping soils that are underlain by till or consist of till. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent.

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toe slope. The outermost inclined surface at the base of a hill. Toe slopes are commonly gentle and linear in profile.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Toxicity (in tables). Excessive amount of toxic substances, such as salts, that severely hinder establishment of vegetation or severely restrict plant growth.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Unstable fill (in tables). Risk of caving or sloughing on banks of fill material.

Upland (geology). Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley fill. In glaciated regions, material deposited in stream valleys by glacial meltwater. In nonglaciated regions, alluvium deposited by heavily loaded streams.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve. A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an oven-dry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Accessibility Statement

This document is not accessible by screen-reader software. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is committed to making its information accessible to all of its customers and employees. If you are experiencing accessibility issues and need assistance, please contact our Helpdesk by phone at 1-800-457-3642 or by e-mail at ServiceDesk-FTC@ftc.usda.gov. For assistance with publications that include maps, graphs, or similar forms of information, you may also wish to contact our State or local office. You can locate the correct office and phone number at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

USDA United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

In cooperation with
Minnesota Agricultural
Experiment Station

Soil Survey of McLeod County, Minnesota

Part II



This page intentionally left blank.

How To Use This Soil Survey

This survey is divided into three parts. Part I includes general information about the survey area; descriptions of the general soil map units, detailed soil map units, and soil series in the area; and a description of how the soils formed. Part II describes the use and management of the soils and the major soil properties. This part may be updated as further information about soil management becomes available. Part III includes the maps.

On the **general soil map**, which is the color map preceding the detailed soil maps, the survey area is divided into groups of associated soils called general soil map units. This map is useful in planning the use and management of large areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the map, identify the name of the map unit in the area on the color-coded map legend, then refer to the section **General Soil Map Units** in Part I of this survey for a general description of the soils in your area.

The **detailed soil maps** follow the general soil map. These maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the **Index to Map Sheets**, which precedes the soil maps. Note the number of the map sheet, and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the **Index to Map Units** in Part I of this survey, which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Summary of Tables** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. See **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in November 1991. Soil names and descriptions were approved in March 1992. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 1991. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other assistance was provided by the Agricultural Extension Service, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and the Board of Water and Soil Resources. The survey was partially funded by the Legislative Commission for Minnesota Resources and by McLeod County. It is part of the technical assistance furnished to the McLeod County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

All programs and services of the Natural Resources Conservation Service are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis, without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, or handicap.

Cover: An area of the level to rolling Lester, Storden, and Cordova soils in McLeod County, Minnesota. Most areas of these soils are used as cropland. Contour stripcropping helps to control water erosion.

Contents

Part I

Index to series	iv
Index to map units	v
Summary of tables	vii
Foreword	ix
How this survey was made	1
General nature of the survey area	2
History and development	2
Farming	3
Physiography, drainage, and geology	3
Climate	3
General soil map units	7
Formation and classification of the soils	17
Soil series and detailed soil map units	23
References	83
Glossary	85

Part II

Detailed soil map unit legend	iv
Summary of tables	v

Agronomy	5
Cropland management considerations	5
Crop yield estimates	9
Land capability classification	10
Prime farmland	10
Erosion factors	11
Windbreaks and environmental plantings	12
Forest land	41
Recreation	47
Wildlife habitat	57
Engineering	65
Building site development	65
Sanitary facilities	66
Waste management	67
Construction materials	67
Water management	68
Soil properties	103
Engineering index properties	103
Physical and chemical properties	104
Water features	106
Soil features	107
References	145
Glossary	147

Issued November 1997

Detailed Soil Map Unit Legend

- 27B—Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
- 35—Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam
- 39A—Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 39B—Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 41A—Estherville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 41B—Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 86—Canisteo clay loam
- 94B—Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 102B—Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 106B—Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 109—Cordova clay loam
- 112—Harps clay loam
- 113—Webster clay loam
- 114—Glencoe clay loam
- 118—Crippin loam
- 130—Nicollet clay loam
- 134—Okoboji silty clay loam
- 238B—Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 239—Le Sueur loam
- 247—Linder loam
- 255—Mayer loam
- 269—Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded
- 313—Spillville loam, occasionally flooded
- 327B—Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
- 336—Delft clay loam
- 362—Millington loam, frequently flooded
- 386—Okoboji mucky silty clay loam
- 392—Biscay clay loam
- 414—Hamel loam
- 517—Shandep clay loam
- 525—Muskego muck
- 539—Klossner muck
- 611C—Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
- 887B—Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 920B—Clarion-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 920C2—Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
- 920D2—Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded
- 921C2—Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
- 944B—Lester-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 945B—Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 945C2—Lester-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
- 956—Canisteo-Glencoe complex
- 960D2—Storden-Clarion complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded
- 960F—Storden-Clarion complex, 18 to 40 percent slopes
- 978—Cordova-Rolfe complex
- 1016—Udorthents, loamy
- 1030—Udorthents-Pits, gravel, complex
- 1075—Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded
- 1080—Klossner-Okoboji-Glencoe complex, ponded
- 1084—Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded
- 1091—Klossner, sandy substratum-Harps-Mayer complex
- 1092—Harps-Glencoe complex
- 1095—Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded
- 1159B—Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 1193—Cosmos silty clay
- 1204B—Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 1207B—Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes
- 1213B—Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 1213C2—Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
- 1228—Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex
- 1229B—Cokato-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- 1833—Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded
- 1834—Coland clay loam, frequently flooded
- 1901B—Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes

Summary of Tables

Part I

Temperature and precipitation	5
Freeze dates in spring and fall	6
Growing season	6
Classification of the soils	20
Acreage and proportionate extent of the soils	21

Part II

Classification of the soils	2
Acreage and proportionate extent of the soils	3
Cropland management considerations	14
Land capability and yields per acre of crops and pasture	23
Prime farmland	27
Windbreaks and environmental plantings	28
Windbreak suitability groups	37
Woodland management and productivity	43
Recreational development	50
Wildlife habitat	60
Building site development	70
Sanitary facilities	78
Construction materials	86
Water management	93
Engineering index properties	108
Physical properties of the soils	121
Chemical properties of the soils	128
Water features	135
Soil features	140

This page intentionally left blank.

Soil Survey of McLeod County, Minnesota

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as woodland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; and for wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Interpretive ratings help engineers, planners, and others understand how soil properties influence important nonagricultural uses, such as building site development and construction materials. The ratings indicate the most restrictive soil features affecting the suitability of the soils for these uses.

Soils are rated in their natural state. No unusual

modification of the soil site or material is made other than that which is considered normal practice for the rated use. Even though soils may have limitations, it is important to remember that engineers and others can modify soil features or can design or adjust the plans for a structure to compensate for most of the limitations. Most of these practices, however, are costly. The final decision in selecting a site for a particular use generally involves weighing the costs of site preparation and maintenance.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of sand and gravel, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

The classification and extent of the soils in this survey area are shown in the tables "Classification of the Soils" and "Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils," which are at the end of this section.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOILS

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Arkton-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Biscay-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Blue Earth-----	Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Mollic Fluvaquents
Canisteo-----	Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Clarion-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Cokato-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiudolls
Coland-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Cordova-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiaquolls
Cosmos-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Vertic Epiaquolls
Crippin-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Delft-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Dickinson-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Dickman-----	Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Estherville-----	Sandy, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Glencoe-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Hamel-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Argiaquolls
Hanlon-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls
Harps-----	Fine-loamy, mesic Typic Calciaquolls
Hawick-----	Sandy, mixed, mesic Entic Hapludolls
Hoopeston-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Kalmarville-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic Mollic Fluvaquents
Kilkenny-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Mollic Hapludalfs
Klossner-----	Loamy, mixed, euic, mesic Terric Medisaprists
Lester-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Mollic Hapludalfs
Le Sueur-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Argiudolls
Linder-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Mayer-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Millington-----	Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Cumulic Endoaquolls
Muskego-----	Coprogenous, euic, mesic Limnic Medisaprists
Nicollet-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Aquic Hapludolls
Okoboji-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Cumulic Vertic Endoaquolls
Rolfe-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Typic Argialbolls
Shandep-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Haplaquolls
Spillville-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls
Storden-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Eutrochrepts
Strout-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Vertic Hapludolls
Swanlake-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Calciudolls
Terril-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Cumulic Hapludolls
Udorthents-----	Udorthents
Wadena-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Hapludolls
Webster-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Endoaquolls
Zook-----	Fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Cumulic Vertic Endoaquolls

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
27B	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	330	0.1
35	Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam-----	608	0.2
39A	Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	275	*
39B	Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	290	*
41A	Estherville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	4,210	1.3
41B	Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	2,800	0.9
86	Canisteo clay loam-----	2,800	0.9
94B	Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	295	*
102B	Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	13,690	4.2
106B	Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	14,070	4.3
109	Cordova clay loam-----	8,665	2.7
112	Harps clay loam-----	7,300	2.2
113	Webster clay loam-----	3,680	1.1
114	Glencoe clay loam-----	5,157	1.6
118	Crippin loam-----	2,060	0.6
130	Nicollet clay loam-----	27,675	8.6
134	Okoboji silty clay loam-----	525	0.2
238B	Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	240	*
239	Le Sueur loam-----	4,715	1.4
247	Linder loam-----	585	0.2
255	Mayer loam-----	4,420	1.4
269	Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded-----	270	*
313	Spillville loam, occasionally flooded-----	255	*
327B	Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	240	*
336	Delft clay loam-----	505	0.2
362	Millington loam, frequently flooded-----	550	0.2
386	Okoboji mucky silty clay loam-----	575	0.2
392	Biscay clay loam-----	5,005	1.5
414	Hamel loam-----	2,505	0.8
517	Shandep clay loam-----	430	0.1
525	Muskego muck-----	7,653	2.4
539	Klossner muck-----	8,066	2.5
611C	Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes-----	270	*
887B	Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	14,720	4.6
920B	Clarion-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	835	0.2
920C2	Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	1,600	0.5
920D2	Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded-----	240	*
921C2	Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	6,620	2.0
944B	Lester-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	770	0.2
945B	Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	10,150	3.1
945C2	Lester-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	10,530	3.2
956	Canisteo-Glencoe complex-----	66,677	20.6
960D2	Storden-Clarion complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded-----	2,110	0.6
960F	Storden-Clarion complex, 18 to 40 percent slopes-----	305	*
978	Cordova-Rolfe complex-----	3,700	1.1
1016	Udorthents, loamy-----	460	0.1
1030	Udorthents-Pits, gravel, complex-----	975	0.3
1075	Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded-----	12,707	3.9
1080	Klossner-Okoboji-Glencoe complex, ponded-----	6,299	1.9
1084	Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded-----	815	0.2
1091	Klossner, sandy substratum-Harps-Mayer complex-----	980	0.3
1092	Harps-Glencoe complex-----	22,200	6.9
1095	Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded-----	385	0.1
1159B	Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	60	*
1193	Cosmos silty clay-----	80	*
1204B	Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	6,400	2.0
1207B	Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	700	0.2
1213B	Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	2,300	0.7
1213C2	Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded-----	800	0.2
1228	Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex-----	375	0.1

See footnote at end of table.

ACREAGE AND PROPORTIONATE EXTENT OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Acres	Percent
1229B	Cokato-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes-----	270	*
1833	Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded-----	1,035	0.3
1834	Coland clay loam, frequently flooded-----	5,740	1.8
1901B	Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	1,448	0.4
	Water-----	10,500	3.2
	Total-----	323,500	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Agronomy

General management needed for crops and for hay and pasture is suggested in this section. The system of land capability classification used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service is explained, and the estimated yields of the main crops and hay and pasture plants are listed for each soil.

Planners of management systems for individual fields or farms should consider obtaining specific information from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service in Glencoe, Minnesota.

Cropland Management Considerations

Sandra A. Jerzak, district conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service, helped prepare this section.

According to a workload inventory conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, approximately 229,000 acres in the survey area was used for crops in 1991. About 162,000 acres was used for row crops, mainly corn and soybeans; 30,000 acres for close-growing crops, mainly wheat and oats; and 6,000 acres for hay, mainly alfalfa. The remaining cropland was used for other crops or as cropland for grazing. About 50,000 acres was used for pasture, including permanent pasture and pastured woodland. About 33,000 acres in the county is urban land or built-up land used for various other purposes. An increase in urban development can be expected as the metropolitan population moves out into rural communities. This soil survey report can help planners make land use decisions that help to ensure that this expansion of urban development will take place in areas that are best suited to this use.

Erosion is a concern on about 89,000 acres of cropland in McLeod County. For example, Clarion, Storden, and Lester soils that have slopes of 6 to 12 percent have already lost one-third to two-thirds of the original topsoil.

Water erosion is damaging for several reasons. Productivity is reduced as the surface layer is lost and part of the subsoil is incorporated into the plow layer. Loss of the surface layer is especially damaging on

soils in which the subsoil material has a low available water capacity, such as Dickman, Estherville, and Hawick soils. Also, erosion can result in the sedimentation of lowlands and of surface water. The eroded sediment may contain high concentrations of nutrients, organic matter, and pesticides. Controlling erosion minimizes this pollution, improves water quality, and reduces the cost of maintaining ditches and channels.

Erosion-control practices reduce the runoff rate and increase the rate of water infiltration. A cropping system that keeps a vegetative cover on the surface for extended periods can hold soil losses to amounts that do not reduce the productive capacity of the soils. Some conservation practices, such as terraces, water and sediment basins, and diversions, are difficult to use because slopes are generally short and irregular. Using a system of conservation tillage that leaves crop residue on the surface increases the rate of water infiltration and helps to control runoff and erosion. Grassed waterways can be installed in areas where runoff concentrates (fig. 11-1). These practices are feasible in rolling and relatively flat areas of Clarion, Storden, and Lester soils. Using a less intensive cropping system and minimizing tillage may be necessary on the steeper or droughty soils, such as Storden, Dickman, and Estherville soils.

Wind erosion is a concern on about 23,000 acres of cropland in McLeod County. It is a significant hazard in areas of Dickman, Dickinson, Klossner, and Muskego soils. Wind erosion can damage these soils in just a few hours if winds are strong and the soils are dry and have little vegetation or surface cover. Using a system of conservation tillage that leaves crop residue on the surface throughout the year and establishing field windbreaks of suitable shrubs and trees are effective in reducing the hazard of wind erosion.

Information regarding the design of erosion-control practices for each kind of soil in the survey area is available in the Glencoe office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Artificial drainage is a major management tool on about half of the acreage used for crops in the county.



Figure II-1.—A grassed waterway in an area of Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded. Grassed waterways conduct runoff at a nonerosive velocity.

Some soils are naturally wet, and the production of crops requires an artificial drainage system. Canisteo, Webster, Glencoe, Okoboji, and Shandep soils are examples of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils. McLeod County has about 174,000 acres of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils. A drainage system may also be needed in areas of soils that have a high content of organic matter, such as Blue Earth, Muskego, and Klossner soils. These soils make up about 35,000 acres in the county (fig. II-2).

Small areas of wetter soils along drainageways and in swales are included in mapping with some better drained soils. Nicollet, Crippin, and Le Sueur soils, for example, may have artificial drainage systems in the lower areas.

The design of both surface and subsurface drainage systems varies with the kind of soil. A combination of surface and subsurface drainage is needed in most areas of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils used for the production of row crops. The drainage tile should be more closely spaced in soils that are slowly permeable than in other soils. Permeability is slow in Okoboji, Zook, and Rolfe soils.

Information about the design of drainage systems for each kind of soil is provided in the Minnesota Drainage Guide, which is available in the Glencoe office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Soil fertility is naturally medium or high in most of the soils in McLeod County, except for the sandy outwash soils, which may have low or medium fertility. In most of

the soils in the county, reaction (pH) is typically slightly acid, neutral, or slightly alkaline.

Crops on most of the soils in the county respond to applications of fertilizer. The results of soil tests should be used to determine the kinds and amounts of fertilizer to be applied.

Canisteo, Harps, and Millington soils are examples of poorly drained soils that contain excess lime, which causes a fertility imbalance. Excess lime conditions also exist on the moderately well drained Crippin soils and on the well drained Storden and Swanlake soils. Applications of fertilizer generally improve plant growth on these soils.

Soil tilth is an important factor in the germination of seeds and in the infiltration of water into the soil. Soils that have good soil structure generally have good tilth. Regular additions of crop residue, manure, and organic material can improve soil structure and the rate of water infiltration.

Many of the soils in the county are wet or are intermingled with wet soils. Soil tilth is affected when the ground is worked when the soils are too moist. Poorly drained and very poorly drained soils stay wet longer in spring and after rainfall than the better drained soils. If the soils are worked when wet, they become cloddy as they dry and preparing a good seedbed is difficult. As a result, fall tillage is a common practice for farmers in McLeod County.

Conservation tillage leaves crop residue on the surface after planting. Examples of conservation tillage systems are chisel plowing, ridge-tillage, and no-till. The use of these practices is increasing in the county, but the moldboard plow is still the most used fall tillage tool. Ridge-tillage is effective in areas of clayey, wet soils, such as Hamel, Cordova, and Okoboji soils.

If they are plowed in the fall, many soils are subject to wind erosion during winter and spring. Using a system of conservation tillage that leaves crop residue on the surface throughout the year helps to minimize the effects of wind erosion.

Corn and soybeans are the principal row crops in the survey area. Field crops that are suited to the soils and climate of the county include some that are not commonly grown. Grain sorghum and edible beans are grown on small acreages when economic conditions are favorable.

Oats, wheat, and alfalfa are the most common close-growing crops. Small acreages are used for barley and rye. Several forage crops could be grown for seed, including alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, and native grasses.

Specialty crops grown in the county include vegetables, fruits, and nursery plants. Sweet corn and

green peas are the major specialty crops grown commercially.

The most current information about growing specialty crops can be obtained from the Glencoe office of the Cooperative Extension Service or the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The management concerns affecting the use of the detailed soil map units in the survey area for crops are shown in the table "Cropland Management Considerations." The main concerns in managing nonirrigated cropland are conserving moisture, controlling wind erosion and water erosion, and maintaining soil fertility.

Conserving moisture primarily involves reducing the evaporation and runoff rates and increasing the water infiltration rate. Applying conservation tillage and conservation cropping systems, farming on the contour, strip cropping, establishing field windbreaks, and leaving crop residue on the surface conserve moisture.

Generally, a combination of several practices is needed to control wind erosion and water erosion. Conservation tillage, strip cropping, field windbreaks, contour farming, conservation cropping systems, crop residue management, terraces, diversions, and grassed waterways help to prevent excessive soil loss.

Measures that are effective in maintaining soil fertility include applying fertilizer, both organic and inorganic, including manure; incorporating crop residue or green manure crops into the soil; and using proper crop rotations. Controlling erosion helps to prevent the loss of organic matter and plant nutrients and thus helps to maintain productivity, although the level of fertility can be reduced even in areas where erosion is controlled. All of the soils used for nonirrigated crops respond well to applications of fertilizer.

Some of the considerations shown in the table cannot be easily overcome. These are *channels, flooding, gullies, and ponding*.

Additional considerations are as follows:

Lime content, limited available water capacity, potential poor tilth and compaction, and restricted permeability.—These limitations can be minimized by incorporating green manure crops, manure, or crop residue into the soil; applying a system of conservation tillage; and using conservation cropping systems. Also, crops may respond well to additions of phosphate fertilizer in areas where the soils have a high content of lime.

Potential for ground-water contamination.—The proper use of nutrients and pesticides can reduce the risk of ground-water contamination.

Potential for surface-water contamination.—The risk of surface-water contamination can be reduced by the



Figure II-2.—A shallow waterway provides some surface drainage in this area of Muskego muck, but the production of crops is limited because the soil is ponded for long periods.

proper use of nutrients and pesticides and by conservation farming practices that reduce the runoff rate.

Surface rock fragments.—This limitation causes rapid wear of tillage equipment. It cannot be easily overcome.

Surface stones.—Stones or boulders on or near the surface can hinder normal tillage unless they are removed.

Salt content.—In areas where this is a limitation, only salt-tolerant crops should be grown.

On irrigated soils the main management concerns are *efficient water use, nutrient management, control of erosion, pest and weed control, and timely planting and harvesting* for a successful crop. An irrigation system that provides optimum control and distribution of water at minimum cost is needed. Overirrigation wastes water,

leaches plant nutrients, and causes erosion. Also, it can create drainage problems, raise the water table, and increase soil salinity.

Explanation of Criteria

Acid soil.—The pH is less than 6.1.

Channeled.—The word “channeled” is included in the map unit name.

Dense layer.—The bulk density is 1.80 g/cc or greater within the soil profile.

Depth to rock.—The depth to bedrock is less than 40 inches.

Excessive permeability.—Permeability is 6 inches per hour or more within the soil profile.

Flooding.—Flooding is occasional or frequent.

Gullied.—The word “gullied” is included in the map unit name.

High organic matter content.—The surface layer has more than 20 percent organic matter.

Lime content.—The pH is 7.4 or more in the surface layer, or the wind erodibility group is 4L.

Limited available water capacity.—The available water capacity calculated to a depth of 60 inches or to a root-limiting layer is 6 inches or less.

Limited organic matter content.—The content of organic matter is 2 percent or less in the surface layer.

Ponding.—Ponding duration is assigned to the map unit component. The water table is above the surface.

Potential poor tilth and compaction.—The content of clay is 27 percent or more in the surface layer.

Potential for ground-water contamination (by nutrients or pesticides).—Depth to the water table is 4 feet or less, the permeability of any layer is more than 6.0 inches per hour, or the depth to bedrock is less than 60 inches.

Potential for surface-water contamination (by nutrients or pesticides).—The map unit component is occasionally flooded or frequently flooded, is subject to ponding, is assigned to hydrologic group C or D and has a slope of more than 2 percent, is assigned to hydrologic group A and has a slope of more than 6 percent, or is assigned to hydrologic group B, has a slope of 3 percent or more, and has a K factor of more than 0.17.

Previously eroded.—The word “eroded” is included in the map unit name.

Restricted permeability.—Permeability is less than 0.06 inch per hour within the soil profile.

Salt content.—The electrical conductivity is 4 or more in the surface layer or 8 or more within a depth of 30 inches.

Slope (equipment limitation).—The slope is more than 15 percent.

Surface rock fragments (equipment limitation).—The

terms describing the texture of the surface layer include any rock fragment modifier, except for gravelly, channery, stony, very stony, extremely stony, bouldery, very bouldery, and extremely bouldery.

Surface stones (equipment limitation).—The word “stony” or “bouldery” is included in the map unit name or in the description of the surface layer.

Water erosion.—Either the slope is 6 percent or more, or the slope is more than 3 percent and less than 6 percent and the surface layer is not sandy.

Water table.—A water table is within 2.5 feet of the surface.

Wind erosion.—The wind erodibility group is 1, 2, 3, or 4L.

Crop Yield Estimates

The average yields per acre that can be expected of the principal crops under a high level of management are shown in the table “Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture.” In any given year, yields may be higher or lower than those indicated in the table because of variations in rainfall and other climatic factors. The land capability classification of each map unit also is shown in the table.

The yields are based mainly on the experience and records of farmers, conservationists, and extension agents. Available yield data from nearby counties and results of field trials and demonstrations are also considered.

The management needed to obtain the indicated yields of the various crops depends on the kind of soil and the crop. Management can include drainage, erosion control, and protection from flooding; the proper planting and seeding rates; suitable high-yielding crop varieties; appropriate and timely tillage; control of weeds, plant diseases, and harmful insects; favorable soil reaction and optimum levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for each crop; effective use of crop residue, barnyard manure, and green manure crops; and harvesting that ensures the smallest possible loss.

The estimated yields reflect the productive capacity of each soil for each of the principal crops. Yields are likely to increase as new production technology is developed. The productivity of a given soil compared with that of other soils, however, is not likely to change.

Crops other than those shown in the table are grown in the survey area, but estimated yields are not listed because the acreage of such crops is small. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about the management and productivity of the soils for those crops.

Pasture and Hayland Interpretations

Under good management, proper grazing is essential for the production of high-quality forage, stand survival, and erosion control. Proper grazing helps plants to maintain sufficient and generally vigorous top growth during the growing season. Brush control is essential in many areas, and weed control generally is needed. Rotation grazing and renovation also are important management practices.

Yield estimates are often provided in animal unit months (AUM), or the amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or of the Cooperative Extension Service can provide information about forage yields other than those shown in the table "Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture."

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not take into account major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for woodland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils generally are grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit (USDA, 1961). These categories indicate the degree and kinds of limitations affecting mechanized farming systems that produce the more commonly grown field crops, such as corn, small grain, cotton, hay, and field-grown vegetables. Only class and subclass are used in this survey.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by numerals 1 through 8. The numerals indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use.

If properly managed, soils in classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 are suitable for the mechanized production of commonly grown field crops and for pasture and woodland. The degree of the soil limitations affecting the production of cultivated crops increases progressively from class 1 to class 4. The limitations can affect levels of production

and the risk of permanent soil deterioration caused by erosion and other factors.

Soils in classes 5, 6, and 7 are generally not suited to the mechanized production of commonly grown field crops without special management, but they are suitable for plants that provide a permanent cover, such as grasses and trees. The severity of the soil limitations affecting crops increases progressively from class 5 to class 7.

Areas in class 8 are generally not suitable for crops, pasture, or woodland without a level of management that is impractical. These areas may have potential for other uses, such as recreational facilities and wildlife habitat.

Capability subclasses identify the dominant kind of limitation in the class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e*, *w*, *s*, or *c*, to the class numeral, for example, 2*e*. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless a close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and *c*, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

There are no subclasses in class 1 because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by *w*, *s*, or *c* because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, woodland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

The capability classification of each map unit is given in the table "Land Capability and Yields per Acre of Crops and Pasture" at the end of this section.

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. The acreage of high-quality farmland is limited, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that government at local, State, and Federal levels, as well as individuals, must encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland soils, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are soils that are best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Such soils have properties that favor the economic production of sustained high yields of crops. The soils need only to be treated and managed by acceptable farming methods. An adequate moisture supply and a sufficiently long growing season are required. Prime farmland soils produce the highest yields with minimal

expenditure of energy and economic resources, and farming these soils results in the least damage to the environment.

Prime farmland soils may presently be used as cropland, pasture, or woodland or for other purposes. They either are used for food and fiber or are available for these uses. Urban or built-up land, public land, and water areas cannot be considered prime farmland. Urban or built-up land is any contiguous unit of land 10 acres or more in size that is used for such purposes as housing, industrial, and commercial sites, sites for institutions or public buildings, small parks, golf courses, cemeteries, railroad yards, airports, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment plants, and water-control structures. Public land is land not available for farming in National forests, National parks, military reservations, and State parks.

Prime farmland soils commonly receive an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation. The temperature and growing season are favorable, and the level of acidity or alkalinity and the content of salts and sodium are acceptable. The soils have few, if any, rocks and are permeable to water and air. They are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and they are not frequently flooded during the growing season or are protected from flooding. Slopes range mainly from 0 to 6 percent.

Soils that have a high water table or are subject to flooding may qualify as prime farmland where these limitations are overcome by drainage measures or flood control. Onsite evaluation is necessary to determine the effectiveness of corrective measures. More information about the criteria for prime farmland can be obtained at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use has been the conversion of prime farmland to urban and industrial uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on lands that are less productive than prime farmland.

About 236,162 acres, or nearly 73 percent of the survey area, meets the requirements for prime farmland.

The map units in the survey area that meet the requirements for prime farmland are listed in the table "Prime Farmland." This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the table, measures that overcome limitations are needed. The need for these measures is indicated in parentheses after the map unit name. The location of each map unit is shown on the detailed soil maps in Part III of this publication. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in the section "Soil Series and Detailed Soil Map Units" in Part I of this survey.

Erosion Factors

Soil erodibility (K) and soil-loss tolerance (T) factors are used in an equation that predicts the amount of soil lost through water erosion in areas of cropland. The procedure for predicting soil loss is useful in guiding the selection of soil and water conservation practices.

Soil Erodibility (K) Factor

The soil erodibility (K) factor indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. The soil properties that influence erodibility are those that affect the infiltration rate, the movement of water through the soil, and the water storage capacity of the soil and those that allow the soil to resist dispersion, splashing, abrasion, and the transporting forces of rainfall and runoff. The most important soil properties are the content of silt plus very fine sand, the content of sand coarser than very fine sand, the content of organic matter, soil structure, and permeability.

Fragment-Free Soil Erodibility (K_f) Factor

This is one of the factors used in the revised Universal Soil Loss Equation. It shows the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Soil-Loss Tolerance (T) Factor

The soil-loss tolerance (T) factor is an estimate of the maximum annual rate of soil erosion that can occur over a sustained period without affecting crop productivity. The rate is expressed in tons of soil loss per acre per year. Ratings of 1 to 5 are used, depending on soil properties and prior erosion. The criteria used in assigning a T factor to a soil include maintenance of an adequate rooting depth for crop production, potential reduction of crop yields, maintenance of water-control structures affected by sedimentation, prevention of gullyng, and the value of nutrients lost through erosion.

Wind Erodibility Groups

Wind erodibility is directly related to the percentage of dry, nonerodible surface soil aggregates larger than 0.84 millimeter in diameter. From this percentage, the wind erodibility index (I) factor is determined. This factor is an expression of the stability of the soil aggregates, or the extent to which they are broken down by tillage and the abrasion caused by windblown soil particles. Soils are assigned to wind erodibility groups (WEG) having similar percentages of dry soil aggregates larger than 0.84 millimeter.

Additional information about wind erodibility groups and K, K_f, T, and I factors can be obtained from local

offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings

Windbreaks protect livestock, buildings, and yards from wind and snow. They also protect fruit trees and gardens, and they furnish habitat for wildlife. Several rows of low- and high-growing broadleaf and coniferous trees and shrubs provide the most protection.

Field windbreaks are narrow plantings made at right angles to the prevailing wind and at specific intervals across the field. The interval depends on the erodibility of the soil. Field windbreaks protect cropland and crops from wind, help to keep snow on the fields, and provide food and cover for wildlife.

Environmental plantings help to beautify and screen houses and other buildings and to abate noise. The plants, mostly evergreen shrubs and trees, are closely spaced. To ensure plant survival, a healthy planting stock of suitable species should be planted properly on a well prepared site and maintained in good condition.

Windbreaks are often planted on land that did not originally support trees. Knowledge of how trees perform on such land can be gained only by observing and recording the performance of trees that have been planted and have survived. Many popular windbreak species are not indigenous to the areas in which they are planted.

Each tree or shrub species has certain climatic and physiographic limits. Within these parameters, a tree or shrub may grow well or grow poorly, depending on the characteristics of the soil. Each tree or shrub has definable potential heights in a given physiographic area and under a given climate. Accurate definitions of potential heights are necessary when a windbreak is planned and designed.

The table "Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings" shows the height that locally grown trees and shrubs are expected to reach in 20 years on various soils. The estimates in this table are based on measurements and observation of established plantings that have been given adequate care. They can be used as a guide in planning windbreaks and screens. Additional information on planning windbreaks and screens and planting and caring for trees and shrubs can be obtained from local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service or from a nursery.

Windbreak Suitability Groups

Windbreak suitability groups consist of soils in which the kinds and degrees of the hazards and limitations that affect the survival and growth of trees and shrubs in windbreaks are about the same. The windbreak

suitability group for each soil in the survey area is listed in the table "Windbreak Suitability Groups" at the end of this section. The following paragraphs explain the characteristics of the soils in each group.

Group 1 consists of soils that are somewhat poorly drained or moderately well drained, are rapidly permeable to moderately slowly permeable, and do not have free carbonates in the upper 20 inches.

Group 1K consists of soils that are somewhat poorly drained or moderately well drained, are rapidly permeable to moderately slowly permeable, and have free carbonates within 20 inches of the surface. These soils may be very slightly saline or slightly saline (the electrical conductivity is 2 to 8).

Group 2 consists of poorly drained soils that have been artificially drained and do not have free carbonates in the upper 20 inches. Permeability varies.

Group 2K consists of poorly drained or very poorly drained soils that have been artificially drained and have free carbonates within 20 inches of the surface. Permeability varies. These soils may be very slightly saline or slightly saline (the electrical conductivity is 2 to 8).

Group 2H consists of very poorly drained soils that have been artificially drained and have more than 16 inches of organic material. Permeability varies.

Group 2W consists of very poorly drained soils that are subject to ponding and have been artificially drained. It includes soils that have an organic surface layer up to 16 inches thick. Permeability varies.

Group 3 consists of soils that are well drained or moderately well drained and are loamy or silty throughout. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. These soils do not have free carbonates in the upper 20 inches.

Group 4 consists of soils that are well drained, moderately well drained, or somewhat poorly drained and have a silty or loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Permeability is slow or very slow.

Group 4C consists of soils that are well drained, moderately well drained, or somewhat poorly drained and have a clayey surface layer and subsoil. Permeability is slow or very slow.

Group 4F consists of soils that are well drained, moderately well drained, or somewhat poorly drained and have a substratum of dense till. Permeability is slow or very slow.

Group 5 consists of soils that are excessively drained to moderately well drained and have a moderate available water capacity. These soils are dominantly fine sandy loam or sandy loam, but some are sandy in the upper part and loamy in the lower part.

Group 6G consists of excessively drained to moderately well drained soils that are loamy in the

upper part and have sand or sand and gravel at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. These soils have a low or moderate available water capacity.

Group 6D consists of excessively drained to moderately well drained, loamy soils that have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. These soils have a low or moderate available water capacity.

Group 7 consists of excessively drained to well drained soils that are dominantly loamy fine sand or coarser textured and are shallow to sand or to sand and gravel. These soils have a low available water capacity.

Group 8 consists of excessively drained to well drained, loamy soils that have free carbonates within 20 inches of the surface.

Group 9W consists of soils that are somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, or very poorly drained and are moderately saline (the electrical conductivity is 8 to 16).

Group 10 consists of soils or miscellaneous land types that generally are not suitable for windbreaks. One or more characteristics, such as soil depth, texture, wetness, available water capacity, or slope, limit the planting, survival, or growth of trees and shrubs.

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

(See text for a description of the considerations listed in this table)

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
27B: Dickinson-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Limited organic matter content Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
35: Blue Earth-----	High organic matter content Lime content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
39A: Wadena-----	Excessive permeability Potential for ground-water contamination
39B: Wadena-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
41A: Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination
41B: Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
86: Canisteo-----	Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table Wind erosion
94B: Terril-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
102B: Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
106B: Lester-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
109: Cordova-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
112: Harps-----	Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table Wind erosion
113: Webster-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
114: Glencoe-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
118: Crippin-----	Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Water table Wind erosion
130: Nicollet-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
134: Okoboji-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
238B: Kilkenny-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water erosion
239: Le Sueur-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Water table
247: Linder-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Water table
255: Mayer-----	Excessive permeability Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Water table Wind erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
269: Millington-----	Flooding Lime content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Wind erosion
313: Spillville-----	Flooding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
327B: Dickman-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
336: Delft-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Water table
362: Millington-----	Flooding Lime content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Wind erosion
386: Okoboji-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
392: Biscay-----	Excessive permeability Potential for ground-water contamination Water table
414: Hamel-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water table
517: Shandep-----	Excessive permeability Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
525: Muskego-----	High organic matter content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Wind erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
539: Klossner-----	High organic matter content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Wind erosion
611C: Hawick-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
887B: Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Swanlake-----	Lime content Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
920B: Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
920C2: Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion
Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion Wind erosion
Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion
920D2: Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Slope Water erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
920D2: Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Slope Water erosion Wind erosion
Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Slope Water erosion
921C2: Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion
Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion Wind erosion
944B: Lester-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
945B: Lester-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
945C2: Lester-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Previously eroded Water erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
945C2: Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion Wind erosion
956: Canisteo-----	Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table Wind erosion
Glencoe-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
960D2: Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Slope Water erosion Wind erosion
Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Slope Water erosion
960F: Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Slope Water erosion Wind erosion
Clarion-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Slope Water erosion
978: Cordova-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
Rolfe-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
1016: Udorthents-----	Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Slope Water erosion Wind erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
1030: Udorthents-----	Limited available water capacity Slope Water erosion Wind erosion
Pits.	
1075: Klossner-----	High organic matter content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
Muskego-----	High organic matter content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
1080: Klossner-----	High organic matter content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination
Okoboji-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
Glencoe-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
1084: Hanlon-----	Flooding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Wind erosion
Kalmarville-----	Flooding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water table Wind erosion
1091: Klossner-----	High organic matter content Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Wind erosion
Harps-----	Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Water table Wind erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
1091: Mayer-----	Excessive permeability Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Water table Wind erosion
1092: Harps-----	Lime content Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table Wind erosion
Glencoe-----	Ponding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction
1095: Zook-----	Flooding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
1159B: Strout-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water erosion
Arkton-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water erosion
1193: Cosmos-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
1204B: Cokato-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
1207B: Cokato-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Le Sueur-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Water erosion Water table
1213B: Cokato-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion

CROPLAND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Cropland management considerations
1213B: Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
1213C2: Cokato-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Previously eroded Water erosion
Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Previously eroded Water erosion Wind erosion
1228: Hoopeston-----	Excessive permeability Potential for ground-water contamination Water table
Le Sueur-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
1229B: Cokato-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Storden-----	Lime content Limited organic matter content Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
Estherville-----	Excessive permeability Limited available water capacity Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion Wind erosion
1833, 1834: Coland-----	Flooding Potential for ground-water contamination Potential for surface-water contamination Potential poor tilth and compaction Water table
1901B: Lester-----	Potential for surface-water contamination Water erosion
Le Sueur-----	Potential for ground-water contamination Water erosion Water table

LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE

(Yields are those that can be expected under a high level of nonirrigated management. Absence of a yield indicates that the soil is not suited to the crop or the crop generally is not grown on the soil)

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Oats	Bromegrass- alfalfa hay	Bromegrass- alfalfa
		<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>AUM*</u>
27B----- Dickinson	3e	112.0	28.0	74.0	2.9	3.8
35----- Blue Earth	3w	122.0	38.0	76.0	3.2	4.0
39A----- Wadena	2s	110.0	33.0	80.0	3.4	4.4
39B----- Wadena	2s	105.0	30.0	75.0	3.4	4.4
41A----- Estherville	3s	70.0	22.0	60.0	2.2	2.9
41B----- Estherville	3s	62.0	19.0	55.0	2.0	2.6
86----- Canisteo	2w	144.0	42.0	85.0	4.1	5.3
94B----- Terril	2e	154.0	47.0	92.0	4.8	6.2
102B----- Clarion	2e	152.0	46.0	90.0	4.8	6.2
106B----- Lester	2e	150.0	46.0	90.0	4.8	6.2
109----- Cordova	2w	150.0	46.0	88.0	4.2	5.5
112----- Harps	2w	140.0	49.0	82.0	3.9	5.1
113----- Webster	2w	150.0	46.0	88.0	4.2	5.5
114----- Glencoe	3w	135.0	40.0	80.0	3.5	4.5
118----- Crippin	1	152.0	47.0	90.0	4.6	6.0
130----- Nicollet	1	157.0	48.0	92.0	4.8	6.2
134----- Okoboji	3w	135.0	40.0	81.0	3.5	4.6
238B----- Kilkenny	2e	150.0	47.0	90.0	4.8	6.2
239----- Le Sueur	1	156.0	48.0	91.0	4.8	6.2

LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Oats	Bromegrass- alfalfa hay	Bromegrass- alfalfa
		<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>AUM*</u>
247----- Linder	2s	100.0	31.0	78.0	3.0	3.9
255----- Mayer	2w	116.0	34.0	78.0	3.2	4.2
269----- Millington	2w	130.0	38.0	76.0	3.7	4.8
313----- Spillville	2w	146.0	45.0	85.0	4.5	5.9
327B----- Dickman	3e	85.0	24.0	65.0	2.5	3.2
336----- Delft	2w	150.0	47.0	89.0	4.3	5.6
362----- Millington	5w	---	---	---	---	4.0
386----- Okoboji	3w	135.0	42.0	79.0	3.4	4.4
392----- Biscay	2w	131.0	40.0	85.0	3.7	4.8
414----- Hamel	2w	152.0	47.0	89.0	4.3	5.6
517----- Shandep	3w	131.0	40.0	79.0	3.3	4.3
525----- Muskego	4w	132.0	40.0	79.0	3.4	4.4
539----- Klossner	3w	133.0	41.0	78.0	3.3	4.3
611C----- Hawick	4s	56.0	17.0	51.0	1.8	2.3
887B----- Clarion-Swanlake	2e	150.0	46.0	90.0	4.8	6.2
920B----- Clarion----- Estherville----	2e 3s	135.0	41.0	83.0	4.2	5.5
920C2----- Clarion----- Storden----- Estherville----	3e 3e 4s	115.0	34.0	70.0	3.5	4.6
920D2----- Clarion----- Storden----- Estherville----	4e 4e 6e	105.0	30.0	52.0	3.0	3.9

LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Oats	Brome-grass- alfalfa hay	Brome-grass- alfalfa
		<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>AUM*</u>
921C2----- Clarion-Storden	3e	133.0	41.0	78.0	4.2	5.5
944B----- Lester-----	2e	137.0	42.0	84.0	4.3	5.6
Storden-----	2e					
Estherville----	3s					
945B----- Lester-Storden	2e	150.0	47.0	90.0	4.7	6.1
945C2----- Lester-Storden	3e	130.0	40.0	77.0	4.1	5.3
956----- Canistee-----	2w	140.0	42.0	83.0	3.8	4.9
Glencoe-----	3w					
960D2----- Storden-Clarion	4e	110.0	32.0	54.0	3.3	4.3
960F----- Storden-Clarion	7e	---	---	---	---	---
978----- Cordova-----	2w	147.0	45.0	86.0	4.0	5.2
Rolfe-----						
1016----- Udorthents	6s	---	---	---	---	---
1030----- Udorthents-----	6s	---	---	---	---	---
Pits.						
1075----- Klossner-Muskego	8w	---	---	---	---	---
1080----- Klossner- Okoboji-Glencoe	8w	---	---	---	---	---
1084----- Hanlon- Kalmaville	5w	---	---	---	---	3.9
1091----- Klossner-----	3w	130.0	39.0	80.0	3.5	4.6
Harps-----	2w					
Mayer-----	2w					

LAND CAPABILITY AND YIELDS PER ACRE OF CROPS AND PASTURE--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Land capability	Corn	Soybeans	Oats	Bromegrass- alfalfa hay	Bromegrass- alfalfa
		<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>AUM*</u>
1092----- Harps-----	2w	140.0	41.0	82.0	3.7	4.8
Glencoe-----	3w					
1095----- Zook	5w	---	---	---	---	3.5
1159B----- Strout-----	2e	131.0	40.0	84.0	4.1	5.3
Arkton-----	3e					
1193----- Cosmos	2w	146.0	45.0	85.0	4.1	5.3
1204B----- Cokato	2e	154.0	48.0	90.0	4.8	6.2
1207B----- Cokato-----	2e	152.0	48.0	91.0	4.8	6.2
Le Sueur-----	1					
1213B----- Cokato-Storden	2e	150.0	47.0	90.0	4.7	6.1
1213C2----- Cokato-----	2e	132.0	41.0	77.0	4.1	5.3
Storden-----	3e					
1228----- Hoopeston-----	2e	130.0	40.0	86.0	3.9	5.1
Le Sueur-----	1					
1229B----- Cokato-----	2e	128.0	40.0	80.0	4.0	5.2
Storden-----	2e					
Estherville----	3s					
1833----- Coland	2w	135.0	42.0	79.0	3.8	4.9
1834----- Coland	5w	---	---	---	---	4.0
1901B----- Lester-----	2e	154.0	48.0	91.0	4.8	6.2
Le Sueur-----	1					

* Animal unit month: The amount of forage or feed required to feed one animal unit (one cow, one horse, one mule, five sheep, or five goats) for 30 days.

PRIME FARMLAND

Map symbol	Soil name
27B	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
39A	Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
39B	Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
86	Canisteo clay loam (where drained)
94B	Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
102B	Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
106B	Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
109	Cordova clay loam (where drained)
112	Harps clay loam (where drained)
113	Webster clay loam (where drained)
114	Glencoe clay loam (where drained)
118	Crippin loam
130	Nicollet clay loam
134	Okoboji silty clay loam (where drained)
238B	Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
239	Le Sueur loam
247	Linder loam
255	Mayer loam (where drained)
269	Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded (where drained)
313	Spillville loam, occasionally flooded
336	Delft clay loam (where drained)
386	Okoboji mucky silty clay loam (where drained)
392	Biscay clay loam (where drained)
414	Hamel loam (where drained)
517	Shandep clay loam (where drained)
887B	Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
945B	Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
956	Canisteo-Glencoe complex (where drained)
978	Cordova-Rolfe complex (where drained)
1092	Harps-Glencoe complex (where drained)
1159B	Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1193	Cosmos silty clay (where drained)
1204B	Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1207B	Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes
1213B	Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1228	Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex
1833	Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded (where drained)
1901B	Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
27B: Dickinson-----	Lilac-----	Siberian peashrub, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar.	Amur maple, hackberry, green ash, honeylocust, Norway spruce, red pine, eastern white pine.	---	---
35: Blue Earth-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow.	---
39A, 39B: Wadena-----	Siberian peashrub, lilac.	Hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, Manchurian crabapple.	Green ash, jack pine, eastern white pine, bur oak.	---	---
41A, 41B: Estherville-----	---	Russian-olive, Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine.	Siberian elm-----	---	---
86: Canisteeo-----	---	Siberian peashrub, cotoneaster, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
94B: Terril-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, Russian-olive, honeylocust, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
102B: Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
106B: Lester-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
109: Cordova-----	---	Redosier dogwood, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
112: Harps-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
113: Webster-----	---	Redosier dogwood, cotoneaster, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
114: Glencoe-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow, black willow.	---
118: Crippin-----	---	Siberian peashrub, cotoneaster, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
130: Nicollet-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.
134: Okoboji-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow, black willow.	---
238B: Kilkenny-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	---
239: Le Sueur-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.
247: Linder-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
255: Mayer-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
269: Millington-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce.	Red maple, silver maple, white ash, green ash, honeylocust.	Eastern cottonwood.
313: Spillville-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.
327B: Dickman-----	Siberian peashrub	Eastern redcedar, lilac.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust, jack pine, Austrian pine.	Red pine, eastern white pine, Siberian elm.	---
336: Delft-----	---	Redosier dogwood, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
362: Millington-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce.	Red maple, silver maple, white ash, green ash, honeylocust.	Eastern cottonwood.
386: Okoboji-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow, black willow.	---
392: Biscay-----	---	Redosier dogwood, cotoneaster, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
414: Hamel-----	---	Redosier dogwood, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
517: Shandep-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow, black willow.	---

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
525: Muskego-----	---	Silky dogwood, redosier dogwood, common ninebark, late lilac, northern whitecedar, nannyberry viburnum, American cranberrybush.	Manchurian crabapple, white spruce, Japanese tree lilac.	Siberian crabapple	Imperial Carolina poplar.
539: Klossner-----	Common ninebark---	Silky dogwood, Amur privet, whitebelle honeysuckle, Tatarian honeysuckle.	Tall purple willow	Golden willow, black willow.	Imperial Carolina poplar.
611C: Hawick-----	Siberian peashrub	Honeysuckle, late lilac.	Russian-olive, green ash, thornless honeylocust, eastern redcedar, jack pine, Austrian pine.	Red pine, eastern white pine, Siberian elm.	---
887B: Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Swanlake-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
920B: Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Estherville-----	---	Russian-olive, Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine.	Siberian elm-----	---	---
920C2: Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
920C2: Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
Estherville-----	---	Russian-olive, Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine.	Siberian elm-----	---	---
920D2: Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
Estherville-----	---	Russian-olive, Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine.	Siberian elm-----	---	---
921C2: Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
944B: Lester-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
Estherville-----	---	Russian-olive, Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine.	Siberian elm-----	---	---

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
945B: Lester-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
945C2: Lester-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
956: Canisteo-----	---	Siberian peashrub, cotoneaster, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
Glencoe-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow, black willow.	---
960D2: Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
960F: Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
Clarion-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
978: Cordova-----	---	Redosier dogwood, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
Rolfe-----	---	Redosier dogwood, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
1084: Hanlon-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.
Kalmarville----	---	Redosier dogwood, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
1091: Klossner-----	Whitebelle honeysuckle.	Silky dogwood, Tatarian honeysuckle.	Tall purple willow	Black willow-----	Imperial Carolina poplar.
Harps-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
Mayer-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
1092: Harps-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, honeylocust, golden willow.	Eastern cottonwood.
Glencoe-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Black ash, tall purple willow.	White willow, golden willow, black willow.	---
1095: Zook-----	---	Silky dogwood, Amur privet, Amur honeysuckle, American cranberrybush.	White fir, Washington hawthorn, Norway spruce, Austrian pine, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Eastern white pine	Pin oak.

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
1159B: Strout-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, American plum, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Arkton-----	---	Siberian peashrub, lilac, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, eastern redcedar, white spruce, bur oak.	Green ash, golden willow.	Honeylocust, eastern cottonwood.
1193: Cosmos-----	---	Redosier dogwood	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, American plum, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Golden willow-----	Silver maple, green ash, eastern cottonwood.
1204B: Cokato-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
1207B: Cokato-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Le Sueur-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.
1213B, 1213C2: Cokato-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
1228: Hoopeston-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac, northern whitecedar, nannyberry viburnum.	Amur maple, white spruce.	Red maple, hackberry, white ash, green ash, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.

WINDBREAKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANTINGS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Trees having predicted 20-year average height, in feet, of--				
	<8	8-15	16-25	26-35	>35
1228: Le Sueur-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.
1229B: Cokato-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Storden-----	American plum-----	Siberian peashrub, hackberry, eastern redcedar.	Russian-olive, green ash, honeylocust.	Siberian elm-----	---
Estherville----	---	Russian-olive, Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine.	Siberian elm-----	---	---
1833, 1834: Coland-----	---	Redosier dogwood, cotoneaster, American plum.	Amur maple, hackberry, white spruce, tall purple willow, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, golden willow.	Silver maple, eastern cottonwood.
1901B: Lester-----	---	Siberian peashrub, gray dogwood, redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, hackberry, Russian-olive, eastern redcedar, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Green ash, eastern white pine.	---
Le Sueur-----	---	Redosier dogwood, lilac.	Amur maple, white spruce, blue spruce, northern whitecedar.	Hackberry, green ash, Austrian pine, eastern white pine.	Silver maple.

WINDBREAK SUITABILITY GROUPS

(Suitable shrubs and trees with their mature heights are listed in the adjoining "Windbreaks and Environmental Plantings" table. Absence of an entry indicates that a windbreak suitability group is not assigned)

Map symbol and soil name	Windbreak suitability group
27B----- Dickinson	5
35----- Blue Earth	2W, drained; 10, undrained
39A, 39B----- Wadena	6G
41A, 41B----- Estherville	7
86----- Canisteo	2K
94B----- Terril	3
102B----- Clarion	3
106B----- Lester	3
109----- Cordova	2
112----- Harps	2K
113----- Webster	2
114----- Glencoe	2W, drained; 10, undrained
118----- Crippin	1K
130----- Nicollet	1
134----- Okoboji	2W
238B----- Kilkenny	3
239----- Le Sueur	1
247----- Linder	1
255----- Mayer	2K

WINDBREAK SUITABILITY GROUPS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Windbreak suitability group
269----- Millington	2K
313----- Spillville	1
327B----- Dickman	7
336----- Delft	2
362----- Millington	2K
386----- Okoboji	2W
392----- Biscay	2
414----- Hamel	2
517----- Shandep	2W
525----- Muskego	2(O), drained; 10, undrained
539----- Klossner	2H
611C----- Hawick	7
887B: Clarion-----	3
Swanlake-----	8
920B: Clarion-----	3
Estherville-----	7
920C2, 920D2: Clarion-----	3
Storden-----	8
Estherville-----	7
921C2: Clarion-----	3
Storden-----	8
944B: Lester-----	3
Storden-----	8
Estherville-----	7

WINDBREAK SUITABILITY GROUPS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Windbreak suitability group
945B, 945C2:	
Lester-----	3
Storden-----	8
956:	
Canisteo-----	2K
Glencoe-----	2W, drained; 10, undrained
960D2, 960F:	
Storden-----	8
Clarion-----	3
978:	
Cordova-----	2
Rolfe-----	2, drained
1016-----	10
Udorthents	
1030:	
Udorthents-----	10
Pits.	
1075:	
Klossner-----	10
Muskego-----	10
1080:	
Klossner-----	10
Okoboji-----	10
Glencoe-----	10
1084:	
Hanlon-----	1
Kalmarville-----	2
1091:	
Klossner-----	10
Harps-----	2K
Mayer-----	2K
1092:	
Harps-----	2K
Glencoe-----	2W, drained; 10, undrained
1095-----	2
Zook	
1159B:	
Strout-----	4C
Arkton-----	1K

WINDBREAK SUITABILITY GROUPS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Windbreak suitability group
1193----- Cosmos	2
1204B----- Cokato	3
1207B: Cokato-----	3
Le Sueur-----	1
1213B, 1213C2: Cokato-----	3
Storden-----	8
1228: Hoopeston-----	1
Le Sueur-----	1
1229B: Cokato-----	3
Storden-----	8
Estherville-----	7
1833, 1834----- Coland	2
1901B: Lester-----	3
Le Sueur-----	1

Forest Land

The table "Woodland Management and Productivity" can be used by woodland owners or forest managers in planning the use of soils for wood crops. Only those soils suitable for wood crops are listed. The table lists the ordination symbol for each soil. Soils assigned the same ordination symbol require the same general management and have about the same potential productivity.

The first part of the *ordination symbol*, a number, indicates the potential productivity of the soils for an indicator tree species. The number indicates the volume, in cubic meters per hectare per year, which the indicator species can produce. The number 1 indicates low potential productivity; 2 and 3, moderate; 4 and 5, moderately high; 6 to 8, high; 9 to 11, very high; and 12 to 39, extremely high. The second part of the symbol, a letter, indicates the major kind of soil limitation. The letter *R* indicates steep slopes; *X*, stoniness or rockiness; *W*, excess water in or on the soil; *T*, toxic substances in the soil; *D*, restricted rooting depth; *C*, clay in the upper part of the soil; *S*, sandy texture; *F*, a high content of rock fragments in the soil; and *N*, snowpack. The letter *A* indicates that limitations or restrictions are insignificant. If a soil has more than one limitation, the priority is as follows: *R*, *X*, *W*, *T*, *D*, *C*, *S*, *F*, and *N*.

In this table, *slight*, *moderate*, and *severe* indicate the degree of the major soil limitations to be considered in management.

Erosion hazard is the probability that damage will occur as a result of site preparation and cutting where the soil is exposed along roads, skid trails, and fire lanes and in log-handling areas. Forests that have been burned or overgrazed are also subject to erosion. Ratings of the erosion hazard are based on the percent of the slope. A rating of *slight* indicates that no particular prevention measures are needed under ordinary conditions. A rating of *moderate* indicates that erosion-control measures are needed in certain silvicultural activities. A rating of *severe* indicates that special precautions are needed to control erosion in most silvicultural activities.

Equipment limitation reflects the characteristics and

conditions of the soil that restrict use of the equipment generally needed in woodland management or harvesting. The chief characteristics and conditions considered in the ratings are slope, stones on the surface, rock outcrops, soil wetness, and texture of the surface layer. A rating of *slight* indicates that under normal conditions the kind of equipment and season of use are not significantly restricted by soil factors. Soil wetness can restrict equipment use, but the wet period does not exceed 1 month. A rating of *moderate* indicates that equipment use is moderately restricted because of one or more soil factors. If the soil is wet, the wetness restricts equipment use for a period of 1 to 3 months. A rating of *severe* indicates that equipment use is severely restricted either as to the kind of equipment that can be used or the season of use. If the soil is wet, the wetness restricts equipment use for more than 3 months.

Seedling mortality refers to the death of naturally occurring or planted tree seedlings, as influenced by the kinds of soil, soil wetness, or topographic conditions. The factors used in rating the soils for seedling mortality are texture of the surface layer, depth to a seasonal high water table and the length of the period when the water table is high, rock fragments in the surface layer, effective rooting depth, and slope aspect. A rating of *slight* indicates that seedling mortality is not likely to be a problem under normal conditions. Expected mortality is less than 25 percent. A rating of *moderate* indicates that some problems from seedling mortality can be expected. Extra precautions are advisable. Expected mortality is 25 to 50 percent. A rating of *severe* indicates that seedling mortality is a serious problem. Extra precautions are important. Replanting may be necessary. Expected mortality is more than 50 percent.

Windthrow hazard is the likelihood that trees will be uprooted by the wind because the soil is not deep enough for adequate root anchorage. The main restrictions that affect rooting are a seasonal high water table and the depth to bedrock, a fragipan, or other limiting layers. A rating of *slight* indicates that under normal conditions no trees are blown down by the wind. Strong winds may damage trees, but they do not uproot

them. A rating of *moderate* indicates that some trees can be blown down during periods when the soil is wet and winds are moderate or strong. A rating of *severe* indicates that many trees can be blown down during these periods.

Plant competition ratings indicate the degree to which undesirable species are expected to invade and grow when openings are made in the tree canopy. The main factors that affect plant competition are depth to the water table and the available water capacity. A rating of *slight* indicates that competition from undesirable plants is not likely to prevent natural regeneration or suppress the more desirable species. Planted seedlings can become established without undue competition. A rating of *moderate* indicates that competition may delay the establishment of desirable species. Competition may hamper stand development, but it will not prevent the eventual development of fully stocked stands. A rating of *severe* indicates that competition can be expected to prevent regeneration unless precautionary measures are applied.

The *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a *site index* and as a *productivity class*. The site index is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that woodland managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability.

The *productivity class*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important trees. This number, expressed as cubic meters per hectare per year, indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

The first species listed under *common trees* for a soil is the indicator species for that soil. It generally is the most common species on the soil and is the one that determines the ordination class.

Trees commonly managed for are those that are suitable for commercial wood production.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

(Only the soils suitable for the production of commercial trees are listed. See text for definitions of "slight," "moderate," and "severe")

Map symbol and soil name	Ordi- nation symbol	Management concerns					Potential productivity			
		Erosion hazard	Equip- ment Limita- tion	Seedling mortal- ity	Wind- throw hazard	Plant competi- tion	Common trees	Site index	Produc- tivity class*	Trees commonly managed for--
106B: Lester-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern white pine--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood--- Black walnut----- White oak-----	70 65 90 70 62 60	5 10 7 5 --- 5	Silver maple, black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
109: Cordova-----	3W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Severe	American basswood--- Sugar maple----- Green ash----- Eastern cottonwood--	60 55 52 90	3 2 2 3	Black ash, eastern cottonwood.
238B: Kilkenny-----	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	American basswood--- Black walnut----- Northern red oak---	68 68 65	4 --- 4	Black walnut, eastern white pine, white oak, northern red oak.
239: Le Sueur-----	3A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Sugar maple----- Bur oak----- Black walnut----- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood---	60 43 55 85 70	3 2 3 6 3	Black walnut, eastern cottonwood, American basswood.
414: Hamel-----	5W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Severe	American basswood--- Black ash----- Eastern cottonwood--	70 50 85	5 2 5	Silver maple, black ash, eastern cottonwood.
525: Muskego-----	3W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Tamarack-----	50	3	---

See footnote at end of table.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns					Potential productivity			Trees commonly managed for--
		Erosion hazard	Equip- ment limita- tion	Seedling mortal- ity	Wind- throw hazard	Plant competi- tion	Common trees	Site index	Produc- tivity class*	
944B: Lester-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern white pine--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood--- Black walnut----- White oak-----	70 65 90 70 62 60	5 10 7 5 5 4	Silver maple, black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Storden. Estherville.										
945B: Lester-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern white pine--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood--- Black walnut----- White oak-----	70 65 90 70 62 60	5 10 7 5 --- 5	Silver maple, black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Storden.										
945C2: Lester-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern white pine--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood--- Black walnut----- White oak-----	70 90 90 70 62 60	5 10 7 5 5 4	Silver maple, black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Storden.										
978: Cordova-----	3W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Severe	American basswood--- Sugar maple----- Green ash----- Eastern cottonwood--	60 55 52 90	3 2 2 3	Black ash, eastern cottonwood.
Rolfe.										
1084: Hanlon-----	3A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate	White oak----- Northern red oak---	55 55	3 3	Sugar maple, black walnut, European larch, red pine, eastern white pine.

See footnote at end of table.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordination symbol	Management concerns					Potential productivity		
		Erosion hazard	Equip- ment limita- tion	Seedling mortal- ity	Wind- throw hazard	Plant competi- tion	Common trees	Site index	Produc- tivity class*
1084: Kalmaville-----	1W	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Silver maple----- Green ash----- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood---	60 60 90 80	1 1 7 4 Silver maple, green ash, white spruce, eastern cottonwood, American basswood.
1204B: Cokato-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood-- White oak-----	70 90 70 60	5 7 5 4 Black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
1207B: Cokato-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood-- White oak----- Northern red oak---	90 70 60 70	5 5 4 5 Black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Le Sueur-----	3A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Sugar maple----- Bur oak----- Black walnut----- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood---	60 43 55 85 70	3 2 3 6 3 Black walnut, eastern cottonwood, American basswood.
1213B: Cokato-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood-- White oak-----	70 90 70 60	5 7 5 5 Black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Storden.									
1213C2: Cokato-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood-- White oak-----	70 90 70 60	5 7 5 4 Black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Storden.									

See footnote at end of table.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ordi- nation symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees commonly managed for--
		Erosion hazard	Equip- ment Limita- tion	Seedling mortal- ity	Wind- throw hazard	Plant competi- tion	Common trees	Site index	Produc- tivity class*
1228: Hoopeston.									
Le Sueur-----	3A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Sugar maple----- Bur oak----- Black walnut----- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood---	60 43 55 85 70	3 2 --- 3 3 Black walnut, eastern cottonwood, American basswood.
1229B: Cokato-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak---- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood-- White oak-----	70 90 70 60	5 7 5 4 Black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Storden.									
Estherville.									
1901B: Lester-----	5A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Northern red oak---- Eastern white pine-- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood-- Black walnut----- White oak-----	70 65 90 70 62 60	5 10 5 5 --- 4 Silver maple, black walnut, white oak, northern red oak.
Le Sueur-----	3A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Severe	Sugar maple----- Bur oak----- Black walnut----- Eastern cottonwood-- American basswood---	60 43 55 85 70	3 2 3 6 3 Black walnut, eastern cottonwood, American basswood.

* Productivity class is the yield in cubic meters per hectare per year calculated at the age of culmination of mean annual increment for fully stocked natural stands.

Recreation

McLeod County has many opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, bird watching, and other outdoor activities. The county currently maintains six county or regional parks, most of which have associated swimming beaches. Public access is available to 13 lakes and to the Crow River (McLeod County Comprehensive Plan, 1990).

The Luce Line Trail System, managed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, is located in McLeod County. This system is an abandoned railroad bed that has been converted into a trail.

The Nature Conservancy has purchased two areas in McLeod County. These areas include a tall grass prairie and a remnant of the Big Woods subtype of maple-basswood forest. Several species of plants or trees native to this area can be observed at these sites.

McLeod County has 13 State-owned wildlife management areas. These areas make up 2,250 acres in the county. The wildlife section of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources owns, manages, and develops the wildlife areas. These areas provide quality habitat for the production of wildlife. They are open to the public for hunting, trapping, fishing, and other compatible outdoor recreational activities.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service owns and operates two waterfowl production areas in McLeod County. These areas are managed primarily for waterfowl production through wetland restoration and improvement (fig. II-3). They also provide grassland resting cover.

The soils of the survey area are rated in the table "Recreational Development" according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreation. The ratings are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, the ability of the soil to support vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and either access to public sewer lines or the capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank

effluent. Soils subject to flooding are limited, in varying degrees, for recreational uses by the duration of flooding and the season when it occurs. Onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential in planning recreational facilities.

Camp areas are tracts of land used intensively as sites for tents, trailers, and campers and for outdoor activities that accompany such sites. These areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The soils are rated on the basis of soil properties that influence the ease of developing camp areas and performance of the areas after development. Also considered are the soil properties that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation after heavy use.

Picnic areas are natural or landscaped tracts of land that are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The soils are rated on the basis of soil properties that influence the cost of shaping the site, trafficability, and the growth of vegetation after development. The surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry.

Playgrounds are areas used intensively for baseball, football, or similar activities. These areas require a nearly level soil that is free of stones and that can withstand heavy foot traffic and maintain an adequate cover of vegetation. The soils are rated on the basis of soil properties that influence the cost of shaping the site, trafficability, and the growth of vegetation. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns in developing playgrounds. The surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry.

Paths and trails are areas used for hiking and horseback riding. The areas should require little or no cutting and filling during site preparation. The soils are rated on the basis of soil properties that influence



Figure II-3.—An area of Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded, that has been restored to attract wetland wildlife.

trafficability and erodibility. Paths and trails should remain firm under foot traffic and not be dusty when dry.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. The best soils for use as golf fairways are firm when wet, are not dusty when dry, and are not subject

to prolonged flooding during the period of use. They have moderate slopes and no stones or boulders on the surface. The suitability of the soil for tees or greens is not considered in rating the soils.

The interpretive ratings in this table help engineers, planners, and others to understand how soil properties influence recreational uses. Ratings for proposed uses

are given in terms of limitations. Only the most restrictive features are listed. Other features may limit a specific recreational use.

The degree of soil limitation is expressed as slight, moderate, or severe.

Slight means that soil properties are favorable for the rated use. The limitations are minor and can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance are expected.

Moderate means that soil properties are moderately favorable for the rated use. The limitations can be overcome or modified by special planning, design, or maintenance. During some part of the year, the expected performance may be less desirable than that of soils rated *slight*.

Severe means that soil properties are unfavorable for the rated use. Examples of limitations are slope, bedrock near the surface, flooding, and a seasonal high water table. These limitations generally require major soil reclamation, special design, or intensive maintenance. Overcoming the limitations generally is difficult and costly.

The information in the table "Recreational Development" can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for dwellings without basements and for local roads and streets in the table "Building Site Development" and interpretations for septic tank absorption fields in the table "Sanitary Facilities."

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
27B: Dickinson-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
35: Blue Earth-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
39A: Wadena-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight.
39B: Wadena-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
41A: Estherville-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: small stones.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
41B: Estherville-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
86: Canisteo-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
94B: Terril-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
102B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
106B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
109: Cordova-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
112: Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
113: Webster-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
114: Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
118: Crippin-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, wetness.	Slight-----	Slight.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
130: Nicollet-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
134: Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
238B: Kilkenny-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: slope, percs slowly.	Slight-----	Slight.
239: Le Sueur-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, wetness.	Slight-----	Slight.
247: Linder-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Slight-----	Slight.
255: Mayer-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
269: Millington-----	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
313: Spillville-----	Severe: flooding.	Slight-----	Moderate: flooding.	Slight-----	Moderate: flooding.
327B: Dickman-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
336: Delft-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
362: Millington-----	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, flooding.
386: Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
392: Biscay-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.
414: Hamel-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
517: Shandep-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
525: Muskego-----	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
539: Klossner-----	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
611C: Hawick-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty, slope.
887B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Swanlake-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight-----	Slight.
920B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Estherville----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
920C2: Clarion-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
Estherville----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty, slope.
920D2: Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
Estherville----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
921C2: Clarion-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
944B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
944B: Estherville-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
945B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
945C2: Lester-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
956: Canisteo-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
960D2: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.
960F: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
978: Cordova-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Rolfe-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
1016: Udorthents-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: large stones, slope.
1030: Udorthents-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Pits.					
1075: Klossner-----	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
1075: Muskego-----	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
1080: Klossner-----	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
1084: Hanlon-----	Severe: flooding.	Moderate: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Moderate: flooding.	Severe: flooding.
Kalmarville----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding.
1091: Klossner-----	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Mayer-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
1092: Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.
1095: Zook-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding.
1159B: Strout-----	Severe: too clayey.	Severe: too clayey.	Severe: too clayey.	Severe: too clayey.	Severe: too clayey.
Arkton-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight-----	Slight.
1193: Cosmos-----	Severe: wetness, too clayey.	Severe: wetness, too clayey.	Severe: too clayey, wetness.	Severe: wetness, too clayey.	Severe: wetness, too clayey.
1204B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Camp areas	Picnic areas	Playgrounds	Paths and trails	Golf fairways
1207B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Le Sueur-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, wetness.	Slight-----	Slight.
1213B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
1213C2: Cokato-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.
1228: Hoopeston-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.
Le Sueur-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, wetness.	Slight-----	Slight.
1229B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Estherville-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope, small stones.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
1833: Coland-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, flooding.
1834: Coland-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Moderate: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding.	Moderate: wetness, flooding.	Severe: flooding.
1901B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
Le Sueur-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: slope, wetness.	Slight-----	Slight.

This page intentionally left blank.

Wildlife Habitat

LeRoy Dahlke, area wildlife manager, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, helped prepare this section.

The soils of McLeod County provide good habitat for various species of wildlife. Soils vary in their ability to produce habitat for specific kinds of wildlife. There is a distinct relationship between the plants that a soil supports and the wildlife species associated with those plants.

The land use pattern in McLeod County has been characterized by intensive agriculture. Most of the pothole sloughs that were once abundant in the area have been drained by shallow ditches, but drainage in many areas has not been sufficiently improved to permit the production of crops. The depressions serve as native hay meadows, pasture, or habitat for wildlife. The present land use pattern has resulted in a decrease in pheasant and duck populations because the habitat for nesting and winter cover has been reduced.

The soils and topography of the remaining wooded area in the Big Woods, the remaining undrained and partly drained pothole sloughs, and the valleys of the South Branch of the Crow River and of other streams and their tributaries provide good habitat for woodland and wetland game species. These areas are inhabited by game species, such as deer, raccoons, squirrels, cottontails, ducks, geese, foxes, muskrats, mink, and beaver. Agriculture is limited because of wetness, ponding, frequent flooding, and steep slopes. The potential of the soils in these areas for future development of wildlife habitat is high.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources manages about 2,250 acres in McLeod County. This acreage includes 13 wildlife management areas, which provide good-quality habitat for the production of wildlife. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service owns and operates two waterfowl production areas in the county. These areas provide habitat and grassland resting cover for wetland wildlife.

White-tailed deer are a common big game animal in McLeod County. Eight primary (more than 100 deer) and secondary (more than 50 deer) wintering areas have been identified in the survey area. As a result of

harvest management, 400 to 500 deer are generally harvested by hunters on an annual basis.

McLeod County has potential for the development of ponds and wildlife areas. Although the wildlife habitat on public land is significant, the vast majority of wildlife habitat in the county is on private land. The quality of this habitat on both public and private land can be greatly improved. The local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service can provide assistance in planning improvement activities.

Soils affect the kind and amount of vegetation that is available to wildlife as food and cover. They also affect the construction of water impoundments. If food, cover, or water is missing, inadequate, or inaccessible, wildlife will be scarce or will not inhabit the area.

If the soils have potential for habitat development, wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, properly managing the existing plant cover, and fostering the natural establishment of desirable plants.

Elements of Wildlife Habitat

The elements of wildlife habitat are described in the following paragraphs.

Grain and seed crops are domestic grains and seed-producing herbaceous plants used by wildlife. Examples are corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, and barley.

Grasses and legumes are domestic perennial grasses and herbaceous legumes planted for wildlife food and cover. Examples are brome grass, timothy, orchard grass, clover, alfalfa, wheat grass, and birdsfoot trefoil.

Wild herbaceous plants are native or naturally established grasses and forbs, including weeds, that provide food and cover for wildlife. Examples are bluestems, indiangrass, blueberry, goldenrod, lambsquarters, dandelions, blackberry, ragweed, wheat grass, and nightshade.

The major soil properties affecting the growth of grain and forage crops and wild herbaceous plants are depth of the root zone, texture of the surface layer, the



Figure II-4.—This area of Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded, provides ideal habitat for wetland wildlife.

amount of water available to plants, wetness, salinity, and flooding. The length of the growing season also is important.

Hardwood trees and woody understory produce nuts

or other fruit, buds, catkins, twigs, bark, and foliage that wildlife eat. Examples are oak, poplar, box elder, birch, maple, green ash, willow, and American elm. Examples of fruit-producing shrubs that are suitable for planting on

soils that have good potential for these plants are hawthorn, honeysuckle, American plum, redosier dogwood, chokecherry, serviceberry, silver buffaloberry, and crabapple.

Coniferous plants are cone-bearing trees, shrubs, or ground cover that provide habitat or supply food in the form of browse, seed, or fruit-like cones. Examples are pine, spruce, cedar, and tamarack.

The major soil properties affecting the growth of hardwood and coniferous trees and shrubs are depth of the root zone, the amount of water available to plants, and wetness.

Wetland plants are annual and perennial wild herbaceous plants that grow on moist or wet sites. Submerged or floating aquatic plants are excluded. Wetland plants produce food or cover for wetland wildlife. Examples of these plants are smartweed, wild millet, rushes, sedges, bulrushes, wild rice, arrowhead, waterplantain, cattail, prairie cordgrass, bluejoint grass, asters, and beggarticks.

The major soil properties affecting wetland plants are texture of the surface layer, wetness, acidity or alkalinity, and slope.

Shallow water areas have an average depth of less than 5 feet. They are useful as habitat for some wildlife species. They are naturally wet areas or are created by dams, levees, or water-control measures in marshes or streams. Examples are waterfowl feeding areas, wildlife

watering developments, beaver ponds, and other wildlife ponds.

The major soil properties affecting shallow water areas are depth to bedrock, wetness, surface stoniness, slope, and permeability.

Kinds of Wildlife Habitat

Habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, and shrubs. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include Hungarian partridge, ring-necked pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, meadowlark, field sparrow, killdeer, cottontail rabbit, and red fox.

Habitat for woodland wildlife consists of areas of hardwoods or conifers or a mixture of these and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to this habitat include wild turkey, ruffed grouse, thrushes, woodpeckers, owls, tree squirrels, porcupine, raccoon, white-tailed deer, black bear, and moose.

Habitat for wetland wildlife consists of open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas, bogs, or flood plains that support water-tolerant plants (fig. 11-4). The wildlife attracted to this habitat include ducks, geese, herons, bitterns, rails, kingfishers, muskrat, otter, mink, and beaver.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
27B: Dickinson-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
35: Blue Earth-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good.
39A, 39B: Wadena-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
41A, 41B: Estherville-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
86: Canistee-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
94B: Terril-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
102B: Clarion-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
106B: Lester-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
109: Cordova-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
112: Harps-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
113: Webster-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
114: Glencoe-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
118: Crippin-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
130: Nicollet-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
134: Okoboji-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
238B: Kilkenny-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
239: Le Sueur-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
247: Linder-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.

WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
255: Mayer-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
269: Millington-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good.
313: Spillville-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair.
327B: Dickman-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
336: Delft-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
362: Millington-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good.
386: Okoboji-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
392: Biscay-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
414: Hamel-----	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
517: Shandep-----	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
525: Muskego-----	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good.
539: Klossner-----	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good.
611C: Hawick-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Poor	Very poor.
887B: Clarion-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Swanlake-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Fair	Very poor.
920B: Clarion-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Estherville-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
920C2: Clarion-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.

WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
920C2: Estherville-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
920D2: Clarion-----	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
Estherville-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
921C2: Clarion-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
944B: Lester-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Fair	Very poor.
Estherville-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
945B: Lester-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Fair	Very poor.
945C2: Lester-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
956: Canistee-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
Glencoe-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
960D2: Storden-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
Clarion-----	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.
960F: Storden-----	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
Clarion-----	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Good	Very poor.

WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
978:										
Cordova-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
Rolfe-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
1016:										
Udorthents-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
1030:										
Udorthents-----	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Poor	Fair	Very poor.
Pits.										
1075:										
Klossner-----	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good.
Muskego-----	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good.
1080:										
Klossner-----	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good.
Okoboji-----	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good.
Glencoe-----	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good.
1084:										
Hanlon-----	Very poor.	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor.
Kalmarville-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
1091:										
Klossner-----	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good.
Harps-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Mayer-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
1092:										
Harps-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
Glencoe-----	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
1095:										
Zook-----	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good.
1159B:										
Strout-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Arkton-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
1193:										
Cosmos-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.

WILDLIFE HABITAT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential for habitat elements							Potential as habitat for--		
	Grain and seed crops	Grasses and legumes	Wild herba- ceous plants	Hard- wood trees	Conif- erous plants	Wetland plants	Shallow water areas	Open- land wild- life	Wood- land wild- life	Wetland wild- life
1204B: Cokato-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
1207B: Cokato-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Le Sueur-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
1213B: Cokato-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Fair	Very poor.
1213C2: Cokato-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
1228: Hoopeston-----	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
Le Sueur-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.
1229B: Cokato-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Storden-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Fair	Very poor.
Estherville-----	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Very poor.	Very poor.	Fair	Fair	Very poor.
1833: Coland-----	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good.
1834: Coland-----	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good.
1901B: Lester-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good	Good	Very poor.
Le Sueur-----	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Poor.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the estimated data and test data in the "Soil Properties" section.

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of 5 or 6 feet. Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about grain-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 or 6 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a seasonal high water table, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, permeability, corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the

potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, earthfill, and topsoil; plan drainage systems, irrigation systems, ponds, terraces, and other structures for soil and water conservation; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

The table "Building Site Development" shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect shallow excavations, dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, and lawns and landscaping. The limitations are considered *slight* if soil properties and site features generally are favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and easily overcome; *moderate* if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and *severe* if soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required. Special feasibility studies may be required where the soil limitations are severe.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for basements, graves, utility lines, open ditches, and other purposes. The

ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. The ease of digging, filling, and compacting is affected by the depth to bedrock, a cemented pan, or a very firm dense layer; stone content; soil texture; and slope. The time of the year that excavations can be made is affected by the depth to a seasonal high water table and the susceptibility of the soil to flooding. The resistance of the excavation walls or banks to sloughing or caving is affected by soil texture and depth to the water table.

Dwellings and small commercial buildings are structures built on shallow foundations on undisturbed soil. The load limit is the same as that for single-family dwellings no higher than three stories. Ratings are made for small commercial buildings without basements, for dwellings with basements, and for dwellings without basements. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. A high water table, flooding, shrinking and swelling, and organic layers can cause the movement of footings. A high water table, depth to bedrock, large stones, and flooding affect the ease of excavation and construction. Landscaping and grading that require cuts and fills of more than 5 or 6 feet are not considered.

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or stabilized soil material; and a flexible or rigid surface. Cuts and fills generally are limited to less than 6 feet. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, a high water table, flooding, large stones, and slope affect the ease of excavating and grading. Soil strength (as inferred from the engineering classification of the soil), shrink-swell potential, potential for frost action, and depth to a high water table affect the traffic-supporting capacity.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Soil reaction, a high water table, depth to bedrock, the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches, and the content of salts affect plant growth. Flooding, wetness, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer affect trafficability after vegetation is established.

Sanitary Facilities

The table "Sanitary Facilities" shows the degree and the kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and sanitary

landfills. It also shows the suitability of the soils for use as daily cover for landfill.

Soil properties are important in selecting sites for sanitary facilities and in identifying limiting soil properties and site features to be considered in planning, design, and installation. Soil limitation ratings of *slight*, *moderate*, or *severe* are given for septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and trench and area sanitary landfills. Soil suitability ratings of *good*, *fair*, and *poor* are given for daily cover for landfill.

A rating of *slight* or *good* indicates that the soils have no limitations or that the limitations can be easily overcome. Good performance and low maintenance can be expected. A rating of *moderate* or *fair* indicates that the limitations should be recognized but generally can be overcome by good management or special design. A rating of *severe* or *poor* indicates that overcoming the limitations is difficult or impractical. Increased maintenance may be required.

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which subsurface systems of tile or perforated pipe distribute effluent from a septic tank into the natural soil. The centerline of the tile is assumed to be at a depth of 24 inches. Only the part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is considered in making the ratings. The soil properties and site features considered are those that affect the absorption of the effluent, those that affect the construction and maintenance of the system, and those that may affect public health.

The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, a high water table, depth to bedrock, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Large stones and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation.

Unsatisfactory performance of septic tank absorption fields, including excessively slow absorption of effluent, surfacing of effluent, and hillside seepage, can affect public health. Ground water can be polluted if highly permeable sand and gravel or fractured bedrock is less than 4 feet below the base of the absorption field, if slope is excessive, or if the water table is near the surface. There must be unsaturated soil material beneath the absorption field to filter the effluent effectively. Many local ordinances require that this material be of a certain thickness.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted, relatively impervious soil material. Aerobic lagoons generally are designed to hold the sewage within a depth of 2 to 5 feet. Relatively impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is desirable to

minimize seepage and contamination of local ground water.

The table “Sanitary Facilities” gives ratings for the natural soil that makes up the lagoon floor. The surface layer and, generally, 1 or 2 feet of soil material below the surface layer are excavated to provide material for the embankments. The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Considered in the ratings are slope, permeability, a high water table, depth to bedrock, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Excessive seepage resulting from rapid permeability in the soil or a water table that is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon causes a lagoon to function unsatisfactorily. Pollution results if seepage is excessive or if floodwater overtops the lagoon. A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope and bedrock can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor.

Trench sanitary landfill is an area where solid waste is disposed of by placing refuse in successive layers in an excavated trench. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil that is excavated from the trench. When the trench is full, a final cover of soil material at least 2 feet thick is placed over the landfill. Soil properties that influence the risk of pollution, the ease of excavation, trafficability, and revegetation are the major considerations in rating the soils.

Area sanitary landfill is an area where solid waste is disposed of by placing refuse in successive layers on the surface of the soil. The waste is spread, compacted, and covered daily with a thin layer of soil that is imported from a source away from the site. A final cover of soil at least 2 feet thick is placed over the completed landfill. Soil properties that influence trafficability, revegetation, and the risk of pollution are the main considerations in rating the soils for area sanitary landfills.

Both types of landfill must be able to bear heavy vehicular traffic. Both types involve a risk of ground-water pollution. The ratings in the table “Sanitary Facilities” are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, depth to bedrock, a high water table, slope, and flooding affect both types of landfill. Texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts affect trench type landfills. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper trenches, a limitation rated slight or moderate may not be valid. Onsite investigation is needed.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The suitability of a soil for use as cover is based on properties that affect workability and the ease of digging, moving, and spreading the material over the refuse daily during both wet and dry periods.

Soil texture, wetness, rock fragments, and slope affect the ease of removing and spreading the material during wet and dry periods. Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones or excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils are sticky or cloddy and are difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. The surface layer generally has the best workability, more organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover.

Waste Management

Soil properties are important when organic waste is applied as fertilizer and wastewater is applied in irrigated areas. They also are important when the soil is used as a medium for the treatment and disposal of the organic waste and wastewater. Unfavorable soil properties can result in environmental damage.

The use of organic waste and wastewater as production resources results in energy and resource conservation and minimizes the problems associated with waste disposal. If disposal is the goal, applying a maximum amount of the organic waste or the wastewater to a minimal area holds costs to a minimum and environmental damage is the main hazard. If reuse is the goal, a minimum amount should be applied to a maximum area and environmental damage is unlikely.

Interpretations developed for waste management may include ratings for manure- and food-processing waste, municipal sewage sludge, use of wastewater for irrigation, and treatment of wastewater by slow rate, overland flow, and rapid infiltration processes.

Specific information regarding waste management is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Construction Materials

The table “Construction Materials” gives information

about the soils as a source of roadfill, sand, gravel, and topsoil. The soils are rated *good*, *fair*, or *poor* as a source of roadfill and topsoil. They are rated as a *probable* or *improbable* source of sand and gravel.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In the table "Construction Materials," the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of 5 or 6 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed during excavating and spreading. Many soils have layers of contrasting suitability within their profile. The table showing engineering index properties provides detailed information about each soil layer. This information can help to determine the suitability of each layer for use as roadfill. The performance of soil after it is stabilized with lime or cement is not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. The thickness of suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, a high water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the engineering classification of the soil) and shrink-swell potential.

Soils rated *good* contain significant amounts of sand or gravel, or both. They have at least 5 feet of suitable material, a low shrink-swell potential, few cobbles and stones, and slopes of 15 percent or less. Depth to the water table is more than 3 feet. Soils rated *fair* are more than 35 percent silt- and clay-sized particles and have a plasticity index of less than 10. They have a moderate shrink-swell potential, slopes of 15 to 25 percent, or many stones. Depth to the water table is 1 to 3 feet. Soils rated *poor* have one or more of the following characteristics: a plasticity index of more than 10, a high shrink-swell potential, many stones, or slopes of more than 25 percent. They are wet and have a water table at a depth of less than 1 foot. They may have layers of suitable material, but the material is less than 3 feet thick.

Sand and *gravel* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In the table "Construction Materials," only the probability of finding material in suitable quantity in or below the soil is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material.

The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the engineering classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. Kinds of rock, acidity, and stratification are given in the soil series descriptions. Gradation of grain sizes is given in the table on engineering index properties.

A soil rated as a probable source has a layer of clean sand or gravel or a layer of sand or gravel that is as much as 12 percent silty fines. This material must be at least 3 feet thick and less than 50 percent, by weight, large stones. All other soils are rated as an improbable source. Fragments of soft bedrock, such as shale and siltstone, are not considered to be sand and gravel.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area.

Plant growth is affected by toxic material and by such properties as soil reaction, available water capacity, and fertility. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, a water table, rock fragments, bedrock, and toxic material.

Soils rated *good* have friable, loamy material to a depth of at least 40 inches. They are free of stones and cobbles, have little or no gravel, and have slopes of less than 8 percent. They are low in content of soluble salts, are naturally fertile or respond well to fertilizer, and are not so wet that excavation is difficult.

Soils rated *fair* are sandy soils, loamy soils that have a relatively high content of clay, soils that have only 20 to 40 inches of suitable material, soils that have an appreciable amount of gravel, stones, or soluble salts, or soils that have slopes of 8 to 15 percent. The soils are not so wet that excavation is difficult.

Soils rated *poor* are very sandy or clayey, have less than 20 inches of suitable material, have a large amount of gravel, stones, or soluble salts, have slopes of more than 15 percent, or have a seasonal high water table at or near the surface.

The surface layer of most soils generally is preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Water Management

The table "Water Management" gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations

are given for pond reservoir areas; embankments, dikes, and levees; and aquifer-fed excavated ponds. The limitations are considered *slight* if soil properties and site features generally are favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and are easily overcome; *moderate* if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and *severe* if soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increase in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required.

This table also gives for each soil the restrictive features that affect drainage, irrigation, terraces and diversions, and grassed waterways.

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the permeability of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. In the table "Water Management," the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even more than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Aquifer-fed excavated ponds are pits or dugouts that extend to a ground-water aquifer or to a depth below a permanent water table. Excluded are ponds that are fed only by surface runoff and embankment ponds that impound water 3 feet or more above the original

surface. Excavated ponds are affected by depth to a permanent water table, permeability of the aquifer, and quality of the water as inferred from the salinity of the soil. Depth to bedrock and the content of large stones affect the ease of excavation.

Drainage is the removal of excess surface and subsurface water from the soil. How easily and effectively the soil is drained depends on the depth to bedrock or to other layers that affect the rate of water movement, permeability, depth to a high water table or depth of standing water if the soil is subject to ponding, slope, susceptibility to flooding, subsidence of organic layers, and the potential for frost action. Excavating and grading and the stability of ditchbanks are affected by depth to bedrock, large stones, slope, and the hazard of cutbanks caving. The productivity of the soil after drainage is adversely affected by extreme acidity or by toxic substances in the root zone, such as salts. Availability of drainage outlets is not considered in the ratings.

Irrigation is the controlled application of water to supplement rainfall and support plant growth. The design and management of an irrigation system are affected by depth to the water table, the need for drainage, flooding, available water capacity, intake rate, permeability, erosion hazard, and slope. The construction of a system is affected by large stones and depth to bedrock. The performance of a system is affected by the depth of the root zone, the amount of salts, and soil reaction.

Terraces and diversions are embankments or a combination of channels and ridges constructed across a slope to control erosion and conserve moisture by intercepting runoff.

Slope, wetness, large stones, and depth to bedrock affect the construction of terraces and diversions. A restricted rooting depth, a severe hazard of wind erosion or water erosion, an excessively coarse texture, and restricted permeability adversely affect maintenance.

Grassed waterways are natural or constructed channels, generally broad and shallow, that conduct surface water to outlets at a nonerosive velocity. Large stones, wetness, slope, and depth to bedrock affect the construction of grassed waterways. A hazard of wind erosion, low available water capacity, restricted rooting depth, toxic substances such as salts, and restricted permeability adversely affect the growth and maintenance of the grass after construction.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
27B: Dickinson-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
35: Blue Earth-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: low strength, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding.
39A: Wadena-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight.
39B: Wadena-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Slight.
41A: Estherville-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
41B: Estherville-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
86: Canistee-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
94B: Terril-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
102B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
106B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
109: Cordova-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
112: Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
113: Webster-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
114: Glencoe-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: low strength, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding.
118: Crippin-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.
130: Nicollet-----	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.
134: Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength, ponding.	Severe: ponding.
238B: Kilkenny-----	Moderate: too clayey.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
239: Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.
247: Linder-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Slight.
255: Mayer-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
269: Millington-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: low strength, ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding.
313: Spillville-----	Moderate: wetness, flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: low strength, flooding.	Moderate: flooding.
327B: Dickman-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
336: Delft-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
362: Millington-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: low strength, ponding, flooding.	Severe: ponding, flooding.
386: Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength, ponding.	Severe: ponding.
392: Biscay-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, wetness, frost action.	Severe: wetness.
414: Hamel-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
517: Shandep-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: low strength, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding.
525: Muskego-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
539: Klossner-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, low strength.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, low strength.	Severe: subsides, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
611C: Hawick-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: droughty, slope.
887B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
Swanlake-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength.	Slight.
920B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: frost action.	Slight.
Estherville-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
920C2: Clarion-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, frost action.	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: slope, shrink-swell.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength, slope.	Moderate: slope.
Estherville----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: droughty, slope.
920D2: Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Estherville----	Severe: cutbanks cave, slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
921C2: Clarion-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, frost action.	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: slope, shrink-swell.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength, slope.	Moderate: slope.
944B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength.	Slight.
Estherville----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.
945B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength.	Slight.
945C2: Lester-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: slope, shrink-swell.	Severe: slope.	Severe: low strength.	Moderate: slope.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
945C2: Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: slope, shrink-swell.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength, slope.	Moderate: slope.
956: Canisteo-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Glencoe-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: low strength, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding.
960D2: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
960F: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
978: Cordova-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Rolfe-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength, ponding.	Severe: ponding.
1016: Udorthents-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: large stones, slope.
1030: Udorthents-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.
Pits.						
1075: Klossner-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, low strength, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
Muskego-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, low strength.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, low strength.	Severe: subsides, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
1080: Klossner-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, low strength, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: ponding, shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength, ponding.	Severe: ponding.
Glencoe-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: low strength, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding.
1084: Hanlon-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding.
Kalmarville----	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding, frost action.	Severe: wetness, flooding.
1091: Klossner-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, low strength.	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: subsides, ponding, low strength.	Severe: subsides, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.
Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Mayer-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
1092: Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Glencoe-----	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, low strength.	Severe: low strength, ponding, frost action.	Severe: ponding.
1095: Zook-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: flooding, wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: flooding, wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Severe: wetness, flooding.
1159B: Strout-----	Moderate: too clayey, wetness.	Severe: shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength.	Severe: too clayey.
Arkton-----	Moderate: too clayey, wetness.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
1193: Cosmos-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Severe: wetness, too clayey.
1204B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
1207B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.
1213B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength.	Slight.
1213C2: Cokato-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: slope, shrink-swell.	Severe: slope.	Severe: low strength.	Moderate: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: slope, shrink-swell.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength, slope.	Moderate: slope.
1228: Hoopeston-----	Severe: cutbanks cave, wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: frost action.	Moderate: wetness.
Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.
1229B: Cokato-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
Storden-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Moderate: shrink-swell, low strength.	Slight.
Estherville-----	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Moderate: slope.	Slight-----	Moderate: droughty.

BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Shallow excavations	Dwellings without basements	Dwellings with basements	Small commercial buildings	Local roads and streets	Lawns and landscaping
1833: Coland-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: low strength, flooding, frost action.	Moderate: wetness, flooding.
1834: Coland-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: low strength, flooding, frost action.	Severe: flooding.
1901B: Lester-----	Slight-----	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell.	Moderate: shrink-swell, slope.	Severe: low strength.	Slight.
Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, shrink-swell.	Severe: low strength, frost action.	Slight.

SANITARY FACILITIES

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
27B: Dickinson-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.
35: Blue Earth-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
39A, 39B: Wadena-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
41A, 41B: Estherville-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
86: Canistee-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: wetness.
94B: Terril-----	Slight-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
102B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Good.
106B: Lester-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
109: Cordova-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: wetness.
112: Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: hard to pack, wetness.
113: Webster-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: wetness.
114: Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
118: Crippin-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Fair: too clayey, wetness.
130: Nicollet-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Fair: too clayey, wetness.
134: Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, too clayey.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack, ponding.
238B: Kilkenny-----	Severe: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: too clayey.	Slight-----	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack.
239: Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Fair: too clayey, wetness.
247: Linder-----	Severe: wetness, poor filter.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
255: Mayer-----	Severe: wetness, poor filter.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
269: Millington-----	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Poor: ponding.
313: Spillville-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: seepage, flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, seepage, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Fair: wetness.
327B: Dickman-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy.
336: Delft-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: wetness.
362: Millington-----	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Severe: flooding, ponding.	Poor: ponding.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
386: Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, too clayey.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack, ponding.
392: Biscay-----	Severe: wetness, poor filter.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
414: Hamel-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: hard to pack, wetness.
517: Shandep-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
525: Muskego-----	Severe: subsides, ponding.	Severe: seepage, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
539: Klossner-----	Severe: subsides, ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Poor: ponding, excess humus.
611C: Hawick-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
887B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Good.
Swanlake-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
920B: Clarion-----	Slight-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Slight-----	Slight-----	Good.
Estherville-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
920C2: Clarion-----	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: slope.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
920C2: Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly, slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, too clayey.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: too clayey, slope.
Estherville-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
920D2: Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
Estherville-----	Severe: poor filter, slope.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage, slope, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, slope.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
921C2: Clarion-----	Moderate: slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly, slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, too clayey.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: too clayey, slope.
944B: Lester-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Estherville-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
945B: Lester-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
945C2: Lester-----	Moderate: percs slowly, slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, too clayey.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: too clayey, slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly, slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, too clayey.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: too clayey, slope.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
956: Canisteo-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: wetness.
Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
960D2: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
960F: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope.
978: Cordova-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: wetness.
Rolfe-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: ponding.
1016: Udorthents-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: thin layer.
1030: Udorthents-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: slope.	Poor: slope, thin layer.
Pits.					
1075: Klossner-----	Severe: subsides, ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Poor: ponding.
Muskego-----	Severe: subsides, ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
1080: Klossner-----	Severe: subsides, ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Poor: ponding.
Okoboji-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, too clayey.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack, ponding.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
1080: Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
1084: Hanlon-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: seepage, flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, seepage, wetness.	Severe: flooding, seepage, wetness.	Fair: wetness.
Kalmarville-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: seepage, flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, seepage, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness, seepage.	Poor: wetness.
1091: Klossner-----	Severe: subsides, ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: seepage, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: seepage, ponding, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, ponding.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, ponding.
Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: hard to pack, wetness.
Mayer-----	Severe: wetness, poor filter.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
1092: Harps-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: hard to pack, wetness.
Glencoe-----	Severe: ponding, percs slowly.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: ponding, excess humus.	Severe: ponding.	Poor: hard to pack, ponding.
1095: Zook-----	Severe: flooding, wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: flooding.	Severe: flooding, wetness, too clayey.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack, wetness.
1159B: Strout-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: too clayey.	Moderate: wetness.	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack.
Arkton-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: wetness, too clayey.	Moderate: wetness.	Poor: hard to pack.
1193: Cosmos-----	Severe: wetness, percs slowly.	Slight-----	Severe: wetness, too clayey.	Severe: wetness.	Poor: too clayey, hard to pack, wetness.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
1204B: Cokato-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
1207B: Cokato-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Fair: too clayey, wetness.
1213B: Cokato-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
1213C2: Cokato-----	Moderate: percs slowly, slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, too clayey.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: too clayey, slope.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly, slope.	Severe: slope.	Moderate: slope, too clayey.	Moderate: slope.	Fair: too clayey, slope.
1228: Hoopeston-----	Severe: wetness, poor filter.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: seepage, wetness, too sandy.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, wetness.
Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Fair: too clayey, wetness.
1229B: Cokato-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Storden-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Estherville-----	Severe: poor filter.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, too sandy.	Severe: seepage.	Poor: seepage, too sandy, small stones.
1833, 1834: Coland-----	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Severe: seepage, flooding, wetness.	Severe: flooding, seepage, wetness.	Severe: flooding, wetness.	Poor: wetness.

SANITARY FACILITIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Septic tank absorption fields	Sewage lagoon areas	Trench sanitary landfill	Area sanitary landfill	Daily cover for landfill
1901B: Lester-----	Moderate: percs slowly.	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: too clayey.	Slight-----	Fair: too clayey.
Le Sueur-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: wetness.	Fair: too clayey, wetness.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
27B: Dickinson-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Improbable: too sandy.	Fair: thin layer.
35: Blue Earth-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
39A, 39B: Wadena-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: small stones, area reclaim.
41A, 41B: Estherville-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
86: Canistee-----	Fair: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
94B: Terril-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
102B: Clarion-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
106B: Lester-----	Fair: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
109: Cordova-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
112: Harps-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: large stones.
113: Webster-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
114: Glencoe-----	Poor: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
118: Crippin-----	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
130: Nicollet-----	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
134: Okoboji-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey, wetness.
238B: Kilkenny-----	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey.
239: Le Sueur-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
247: Linder-----	Fair: wetness.	Probable-----	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
255: Mayer-----	Fair: wetness.	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: small stones, area reclaim.
269: Millington-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
313: Spillville-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
327B: Dickman-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: too sandy.
336: Delft-----	Fair: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
362: Millington-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
386: Okoboji-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey, wetness.
392: Biscay-----	Poor: wetness.	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: area reclaim, wetness.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
414: Hamel-----	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
517: Shandep-----	Poor: wetness.	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: wetness.
525: Muskego-----	Poor: wetness, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: excess humus, wetness.
539: Klossner-----	Poor: thin layer, wetness.	Improbable: excess humus.	Improbable: excess humus.	Poor: excess humus, wetness.
611C: Hawick-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
887B: Clarion-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Swanlake-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
920B: Clarion-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Estherville-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
920C2: Clarion-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
Estherville-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
920D2: Clarion-----	Fair: slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
920D2: Estherville-----	Fair: slope.	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
921C2: Clarion-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
944B: Lester-----	Fair: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
Estherville-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
945B: Lester-----	Fair: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
945C2: Lester-----	Fair: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
956: Canistee-----	Fair: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Glencoe-----	Poor: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
960D2: Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
960D2: Clarion-----	Fair: slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.
960F: Storden-----	Poor: slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.
Clarion-----	Poor: slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: slope.
978: Cordova-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Rolfe-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer, wetness.
1016: Udorthents-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer.
1030: Udorthents-----	Poor: slope.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: thin layer, slope.
Pits.				
1075: Klossner-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: excess humus, wetness.
Muskego-----	Poor: wetness, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: excess humus, wetness.
1080: Klossner-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: excess humus, wetness.
Okoboji-----	Poor: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey, wetness.
Glencoe-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
1084: Hanlon-----	Good-----	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
Kalmarville-----	Poor: wetness.	Probable-----	Improbable: too sandy.	Poor: wetness.
1091: Klossner-----	Poor: wetness.	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: excess humus, wetness.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
1091: Harps-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: large stones.
Mayer-----	Fair: wetness.	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: small stones, area reclaim.
1092: Harps-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: large stones.
Glencoe-----	Poor: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
1095: Zook-----	Poor: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: wetness.
1159B: Strout-----	Poor: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey.
Arkton-----	Poor: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey.
1193: Cosmos-----	Poor: low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Poor: too clayey, wetness.
1204B: Cokato-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
1207B: Cokato-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Le Sueur-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
1213B: Cokato-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
1213C2: Cokato-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones, slope.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Roadfill	Sand	Gravel	Topsoil
1213C2: Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones, slope.
1228: Hoopeston-----	Fair: wetness.	Probable-----	Improbable: too sandy.	Fair: small stones, thin layer.
Le Sueur-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
1229B: Cokato-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: small stones.
Storden-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
Estherville-----	Good-----	Probable-----	Probable-----	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim.
1833, 1834: Coland-----	Fair: wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.
1901B: Lester-----	Fair: low strength.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Fair: too clayey, small stones.
Le Sueur-----	Fair: shrink-swell, low strength, wetness.	Improbable: excess fines.	Improbable: excess fines.	Good.

WATER MANAGEMENT

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation)

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
27B: Dickinson-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Favorable.
35: Blue Earth-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: piping, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
39A: Wadena-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Favorable-----	Too sandy-----	Favorable.
39B: Wadena-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Too sandy-----	Favorable.
41A: Estherville-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Droughty-----	Too sandy-----	Droughty.
41B: Estherville-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Too sandy-----	Droughty.
86: Canisteo-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
94B: Terril-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Favorable-----	Favorable.
102B: Clarion-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
106B: Lester-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, rooting depth.	Erodes easily	Erodes easily, rooting depth.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
109: Cordova-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
112: Harps-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
113: Webster-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
114: Glencoe-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
118: Crippin-----	Moderate: seepage.	Moderate: piping, wetness.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness, rooting depth.	Erodes easily, wetness.	Erodes easily, rooting depth.
130: Nicollet-----	Moderate: seepage.	Moderate: wetness.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Favorable.
134: Okoboji-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
238B: Kilkenny-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: hard to pack.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Favorable-----	Favorable.
239: Le Sueur-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: thin layer.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Favorable.
247: Linder-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness-----	Wetness, too sandy.	Rooting depth.
255: Mayer-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness-----	Wetness, too sandy.	Wetness.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
269: Millington-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: piping, ponding.	Moderate: slow refill.	Ponding, flooding, frost action.	Ponding, flooding.	Ponding-----	Wetness.
313: Spillville-----	Severe: seepage.	Moderate: thin layer, piping, wetness.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Deep to water	Flooding-----	Favorable-----	Favorable.
327B: Dickman-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
336: Delft-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: thin layer, wetness.	Severe: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
362: Millington-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: piping, ponding.	Moderate: slow refill.	Ponding, flooding, frost action.	Ponding, flooding.	Ponding-----	Wetness.
386: Okoboji-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
392: Biscay-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness-----	Wetness, too sandy.	Wetness.
414: Hamel-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
517: Shandep-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
525: Muskego-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, percs slowly.	Ponding, soil blowing, percs slowly.	Ponding, soil blowing, percs slowly.	Wetness, percs slowly.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
539: Klossner-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, subsides, frost action.	Ponding, soil blowing.	Erodes easily, ponding, soil blowing.	Wetness, erodes easily.
611C: Hawick-----	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage, piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Slope, too sandy, soil blowing.	Slope, droughty.
887B: Clarion-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Swanlake-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Moderate: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
920B: Clarion-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Estherville----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Too sandy-----	Droughty.
920C2: Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Estherville----	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Slope, too sandy.	Slope, droughty.
920D2: Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
920D2: Estherville-----	Severe: seepage, slope.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Slope, too sandy.	Slope, droughty.
921C2: Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
944B: Lester-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, rooting depth.	Erodes easily	Erodes easily, rooting depth.
Storden-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Estherville-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Too sandy-----	Droughty.
945B: Lester-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, rooting depth.	Erodes easily	Erodes easily, rooting depth.
Storden-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
945C2: Lester-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, rooting depth.	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily, rooting depth.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
956: Canistota-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
956: Glencoe-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
960D2: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
960F: Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Clarion-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
978: Cordova-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Severe: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
Rolfe-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, percs slowly, frost action.	Ponding, percs slowly, erodes easily.	Erodes easily, ponding.	Wetness, erodes easily, percs slowly.
1016: Udorthents-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty.	Slope, soil blowing.	Slope, droughty.
1030: Udorthents-----	Slight-----	Slight-----	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope-----	Slope.
Pits.							
1075: Klossner-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: piping, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, subsides, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
Muskego-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: piping, excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, subsides, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
1080: Klossner-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: piping, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, subsides, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
Okoboji-----	Slight-----	Severe: ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Erodes easily, ponding.	Wetness, erodes easily.
Glencoe-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: excess humus, hard to pack, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
1084: Hanlon-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: piping.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Deep to water	Soil blowing, flooding.	Soil blowing---	Favorable.
Kalmarville-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Flooding, frost action.	Wetness, soil blowing, flooding.	Wetness, soil blowing.	Wetness.
1091: Klossner-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping, ponding.	Severe: slow refill, cutbanks cave.	Ponding, subsides, frost action.	Ponding, soil blowing.	Ponding, too sandy, soil blowing.	Wetness.
Harps-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
Mayer-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness-----	Wetness, too sandy.	Wetness.
1092: Harps-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Wetness.
Glencoe-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: excess humus, ponding.	Severe: slow refill.	Ponding, frost action.	Ponding-----	Ponding-----	Wetness.
1095: Zook-----	Slight-----	Severe: hard to pack, wetness.	Severe: slow refill.	Percs slowly, flooding, frost action.	Wetness, percs slowly.	Erodes easily, wetness, percs slowly.	Wetness, erodes easily, percs slowly.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
1159B: Strout-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: hard to pack, wetness.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, slope.	Slope, wetness, slow intake.	Wetness, percs slowly.	Rooting depth, percs slowly.
Arkton-----	Moderate: slope.	Moderate: piping, hard to pack, wetness.	Severe: no water.	Frost action, slope.	Slope, wetness.	Erodes easily, wetness.	Erodes easily, rooting depth.
1193: Cosmos-----	Slight-----	Severe: wetness.	Severe: no water.	Percs slowly, frost action.	Wetness, slow intake, percs slowly.	Wetness, percs slowly.	Wetness, rooting depth, percs slowly.
1204B: Cokato-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
1207B: Cokato-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Le Sueur-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: thin layer.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Frost action----	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Favorable.
1213B: Cokato-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Storden-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
1213C2: Cokato-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
Storden-----	Severe: slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Slope, erodes easily.	Slope, erodes easily.
1228: Hoopeston-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage, piping, wetness.	Severe: cutbanks cave.	Frost action, cutbanks cave.	Wetness-----	Wetness, too sandy.	Wetness.

WATER MANAGEMENT--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Limitations for--			Features affecting--			
	Pond reservoir areas	Embankments, dikes, and levees	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds	Drainage	Irrigation	Terraces and diversions	Grassed waterways
1228: Le Sueur-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: thin layer.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Favorable.
1229B: Cokato-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Storden-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: piping.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope-----	Erodes easily	Erodes easily.
Estherville----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: seepage.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, droughty, soil blowing.	Too sandy, soil blowing.	Droughty.
1833, 1834: Coland-----	Severe: seepage.	Severe: wetness.	Moderate: slow refill.	Flooding, frost action.	Wetness, flooding.	Wetness-----	Wetness.
1901B: Lester-----	Moderate: seepage, slope.	Severe: thin layer.	Severe: no water.	Deep to water	Slope, rooting depth.	Erodes easily	Erodes easily, rooting depth.
Le Sueur-----	Moderate: seepage.	Severe: thin layer.	Moderate: deep to water, slow refill.	Frost action---	Wetness-----	Wetness-----	Favorable.

This page intentionally left blank.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey. The data and the estimates of soil and water features, listed in tables, are explained on the following pages.

Soil properties are determined by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine grain-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties shown in the tables include the range of grain-size distribution and Atterberg limits, the engineering classification, and the physical and chemical properties of the major layers of each soil. Pertinent soil and water features also are given.

Engineering Index Properties

The table "Engineering Index Properties" gives estimates of the engineering classification and of the range of index properties for the major layers of each soil in the survey area. Most soils have layers of contrasting properties within the upper 5 or 6 feet.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated. The range in depth and information on other properties of each layer are given in the series descriptions in Part I of this survey.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter (fig. II-5). "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less

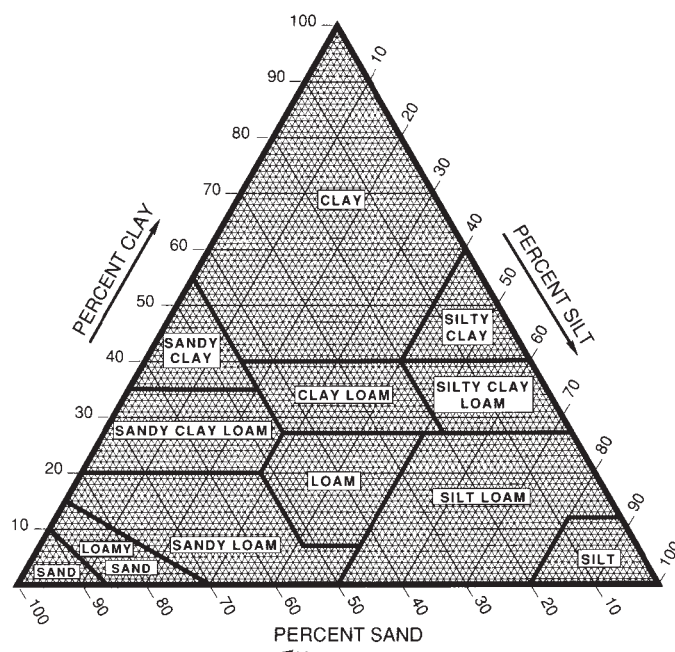


Figure II-5.—Percentages of clay, silt, and sand in the basic USDA soil textural classes.

than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is as much as 15 percent, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the system adopted by the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 1993) and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 1986).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to grain-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and

highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, SP-SM.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of grain-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

If laboratory data are available, the A-1, A-2, and A-7 groups are further classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-7-5, or A-7-6. As an additional refinement, the suitability of a soil as subgrade material can be indicated by a group index number. Group index numbers range from 0 for the best subgrade material to 20 or higher for the poorest.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an oven-dry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and plasticity index (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

The estimates of grain-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index are generally rounded to the nearest 5 percent. Thus, if the ranges of gradation and Atterberg limits extend a marginal amount (1 or 2 percentage points) across classification boundaries, the classification in the marginal zone is omitted in the table.

Physical and Chemical Properties

The tables "Physical Properties of the Soils" and "Chemical Properties of the Soils" show estimates of some characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the major layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates

are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated. The range in depth and information on other properties of each layer are given in the series descriptions in Part I of this survey.

Clay as a soil separate, or component, consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. The estimated clay content of each major soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The amount and kind of clay greatly affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil. They determine the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, permeability, plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earth-moving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (oven-dry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $\frac{1}{3}$ -bar moisture tension. Weight is determined after drying the soil at 105 degrees C. In the table "Physical Properties of the Soils," the estimated moist bulk density of each major soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. A bulk density of more than 1.6 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Permeability refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The estimates indicate the rate of downward movement of water when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Permeability is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each major soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect the retention of water and the depth of the root zone. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of

water actually available to plants at any given time.

Shrink-swell potential is the potential for volume change in a soil with a loss or gain in moisture. Volume change occurs mainly because of the interaction of clay minerals with water and varies with the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The size of the load on the soil and the magnitude of the change in soil moisture content influence the amount of swelling of soils in place. Laboratory measurements of swelling of undisturbed clods were made for many soils. For others, swelling was estimated on the basis of the kind and amount of clay minerals in the soil and on measurements of similar soils.

If the shrink-swell potential is rated moderate to very high, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures. Special design is often needed.

Shrink-swell potential classes are based on the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is increased from air-dry to field capacity. The classes are *low*, a change of less than 3 percent; *moderate*, 3 to 6 percent; and *high*, more than 6 percent. *Very high*, more than 9 percent, is sometimes used.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In the table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained or increased by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter affects the available water capacity, infiltration rate, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops.

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) to predict the average rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, very fine sand, sand, and organic matter (as much as 4 percent) and on soil structure and permeability. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. The higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their resistance to wind

erosion in cultivated areas. The groups indicate the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion. Soils are grouped according to the following distinctions:

1. Coarse sands, sands, fine sands, and very fine sands. These soils generally are not suitable for crops. They are extremely erodible, and vegetation is difficult to establish.

2. Loamy coarse sands, loamy sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, and sapric soil material. These soils are very highly erodible. Crops can be grown if intensive measures to control wind erosion are used.

3. Coarse sandy loams, sandy loams, fine sandy loams, and very fine sandy loams. These soils are highly erodible. Crops can be grown if intensive measures to control wind erosion are used.

- 4L. Calcareous loams, silt loams, clay loams, and silty clay loams that have more than 5 percent finely divided calcium carbonate. These soils are highly erodible. Crops can be grown if intensive measures to control wind erosion are used.

4. Clays, silty clays, noncalcareous clay loams, and silty clay loams that are more than 35 percent clay. These soils are moderately erodible. Crops can be grown if measures to control wind erosion are used.

5. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are less than 20 percent clay and sandy clay loams, sandy clays, and hemic soil material. These soils have less than 5 percent finely divided calcium carbonate. They are moderately erodible. Crops can be grown if measures to control wind erosion are used.

6. Noncalcareous loams and silt loams that are more than 20 percent clay and noncalcareous clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay. These soils have less than 5 percent finely divided calcium carbonate. They are moderately erodible. Crops can be grown if ordinary measures to control wind erosion are used.

7. Silts, noncalcareous silty clay loams that are less than 35 percent clay, and fibric soil material. These soils have less than 5 percent finely divided calcium carbonate. They are very slightly erodible. Crops can be grown if ordinary measures to control wind erosion are used.

8. Soils that are not subject to wind erosion because of rock fragments on the surface or because of surface wetness.

Cation-exchange capacity is the total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. It is a measurement of the nutrient-holding capacity of the soil.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and

is expressed as a range in pH values. The range in pH of each major horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate is expressed as a weighted percentage of the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients, such as phosphorus, is affected by the amount of carbonates in the soil.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of the soil if it is used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Water Features

The table "Water Features" gives estimates of several important water features used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations. These features are described in the following paragraphs.

Hydrologic soil groups are groups of soils that, when saturated, have the same runoff potential under similar storm and ground cover conditions. The soil properties that affect the runoff potential are those that influence the minimum rate of infiltration in a bare soil after prolonged wetting and when the soil is not frozen. These properties include the depth to a seasonal high water table, the intake rate, permeability after prolonged wetting, and the depth to a very slowly permeable layer. The influences of ground cover and slope are treated independently and are not taken into account in hydrologic soil groups.

In the definitions of the hydrologic soil groups, the infiltration rate is the rate at which water enters the soil at the surface and is controlled by surface conditions. The transmission rate is the rate at which water moves through the soil and is controlled by properties of the soil layers.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist

chiefly of very deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have a moderately fine to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils that have a moderately fine or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clayey soils that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a permanent high water table, soils that have a clay pan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to two hydrologic groups in the table, the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

Flooding, the temporary covering of the soil surface by flowing water, is caused by overflow from streams or by runoff from adjacent slopes. Shallow water standing or flowing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding. Standing water in marshes and swamps or in closed depressions is considered to be ponding.

The table gives the frequency and duration of flooding and the time of year when flooding is most likely to occur. Frequency, duration, and probable dates of occurrence are estimated. Frequency generally is expressed as none, rare, occasional, or frequent. *None* means flooding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but is possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 50 percent in any year).

Duration is expressed as *very brief* (less than 2 days), *brief* (2 to 7 days), *long* (7 to 30 days), and *very long* (more than 30 days). The time of year that flooding is most likely to occur is expressed in months. About two-thirds to three-fourths of all flooding occurs during the stated period.

The information on flooding is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in

organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and level of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

High water table (seasonal) is a zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest season. It is at least 6 inches thick, persists in the soil for more than a few weeks, and is within 6 feet of the surface. Indicated in the table are the depth to the seasonal high water table, the kind of water table, and the months of the year when the water table usually is highest.

An *apparent* water table is indicated by the level at which water stands in a freshly dug, unlined borehole after adequate time for adjustments in the surrounding soil. A *perched* water table is one that is above an unsaturated zone in the soil. The basis for determining that a water table is perched may be general knowledge of the area. The water table is proven to be perched if the water level in a borehole is observed to fall when the borehole is extended.

Two numbers in the column showing depth to the water table indicate the normal range in depth to a saturated zone. A plus sign preceding the range in depth indicates that the water table is above the surface of the soil. The first numeral in the range indicates how high the water rises above the surface. The second numeral indicates the depth below the surface.

Soil Features

The table "Soil Features" gives estimates of several important soil features used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations. These features are described in the following paragraphs.

Depth to bedrock is given if bedrock is within a depth of 60 inches. The depth is based on many soil borings and on observations during soil mapping. The rock is specified as either soft or hard. If the rock is soft or fractured, excavations can be made with trenching machines, backhoes, or small rippers. If the rock is hard or massive, blasting or special equipment generally is needed for excavation.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following

drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Potential frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, permeability, content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage mainly to pavements and other rigid structures.

A *low* potential for frost action indicates that the soil is rarely susceptible to the formation of ice lenses; a *moderate* potential indicates that the soil is susceptible to formation of ice lenses, resulting in frost heave and the subsequent loss of soil strength; and a *high* potential indicates that the soil is highly susceptible to formation of ice lenses, resulting in frost heave and the subsequent loss of soil strength.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil.

Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than steel in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion is also expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
27B: Dickinson-----	0-17	Fine sandy loam	SM, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	85-95	30-50	15-30	NP-10
	17-34	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam.	SM, SC, SC-SM	A-4	0	0	100	100	85-95	35-50	15-30	NP-10
	34-60	Sand, loamy fine sand, loamy sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2	0	0	100	100	70-90	5-20	0-14	NP
35: Blue Earth-----	0-8	Mucky silty clay loam.	OL, ML	A-5	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-95	80-95	41-50	2-8
	8-60	Mucky silty clay loam, clay loam, mucky silt loam.	OL, ML	A-5	0	0	95-100	80-100	80-95	80-95	41-50	2-8
39A: Wadena-----	0-14	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	50-65	25-40	2-10
	14-28	Loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	SM, ML, CL, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	80-100	75-95	40-60	25-40	5-12
	28-60	Stratified sand to gravelly coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, GP, GP-GM	A-1, A-3, A-2	0-3	0-5	45-100	35-100	10-80	2-10	0-14	NP
39B: Wadena-----	0-13	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	50-65	25-40	2-10
	13-27	Loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	SM, ML, CL, SC	A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	80-100	75-95	40-60	25-40	5-12
	27-60	Stratified sand to gravelly coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, GP, GP-GM	A-1, A-3, A-2	0-3	0-5	45-100	35-100	10-80	2-10	0-14	NP
41A: Estherville-----	0-12	Loam-----	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	50-60	25-40	4-15
	12-20	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8
	20-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP
41B: Estherville-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	50-60	25-40	4-15
	10-18	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8
	18-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
86: Canisteeo-----	0-10	Clay loam-----	OL, CL	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-100	40-50	15-20
	10-23	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	90-100	85-95	65-85	38-50	25-35
	23-60	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	80-95	50-75	30-40	12-20
94B: Terril-----	0-30	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	70-90	60-80	30-40	10-20
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	70-90	60-80	30-45	10-25
102B: Clarion-----	0-12	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	12-27	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	27-60	Loam, sandy loam.	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	45-70	25-40	5-15
106B: Lester-----	0-9	Loam-----	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	50-70	30-40	5-15
	9-30	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	35-50	15-25
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	50-70	30-40	10-20
109: Cordova-----	0-18	Clay loam-----	CL, ML, MH, OH	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-85	38-60	12-25
	18-30	Silty clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-7	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-95	65-90	40-50	20-30
	30-60	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6	0	0-5	90-100	90-100	80-95	55-70	30-40	12-20
112: Harps-----	0-20	Clay loam-----	CL, CH	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-90	65-80	35-55	15-35
	20-32	Loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam.	CL, CH	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-90	65-80	30-60	15-35
	32-60	Loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	70-80	50-75	25-40	10-25
113: Webster-----	0-18	Clay loam-----	CL, CH	A-7, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	85-95	70-90	35-60	15-30
	18-25	Clay loam, silty clay loam, loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	85-95	60-80	35-50	15-30
	25-60	Loam, sandy loam, clay loam.	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-85	50-75	30-40	10-20

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
114: Glencoe-----	0-10	Clay loam-----	OL, ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	35-45	15-20
	10-34	Silty clay loam, clay loam, loam.	OL, ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-45	10-20
	34-60	Loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-45	10-20
118: Crippin-----	0-16	Loam-----	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-90	60-80	30-45	10-20
	16-30	Loam, clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-90	60-80	30-40	10-20
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL	A-6	0	2-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	55-80	30-40	10-20
130: Nicollet-----	0-16	Clay loam-----	ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	85-100	55-85	35-50	10-25
	16-26	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-80	35-50	15-25
	26-60	Loam, clay loam	CL	A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	50-75	30-40	15-25
134: Okoboji-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
	10-36	Silty clay loam, silty clay.	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
	36-45	Silty clay loam, silty clay.	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
	45-60	Stratified loam to silty clay loam.	CL, CH	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	90-100	75-90	45-55	20-30
238B: Kilkenny-----	0-7	Clay loam-----	ML, MH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	80-95	70-85	40-60	10-25
	7-24	Clay loam, clay, silty clay loam.	MH, CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-95	65-80	50-70	25-35
	24-60	Clay loam, loam	CL, ML	A-7, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	60-75	35-50	10-25
239: Le Sueur-----	0-12	Loam-----	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-85	20-40	5-15
	12-30	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-80	35-50	15-25
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	20-40	5-20
247: Linder-----	0-16	Loam-----	CL	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	80-95	50-80	25-40	8-15
	16-25	Sandy loam-----	SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	95-100	80-100	45-75	30-45	20-30	5-10
	25-60	Gravelly sand, gravelly loamy sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM	A-1	0	0-5	75-95	30-95	25-50	2-12	0-14	NP

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
255: Mayer-----	0-22	Loam-----	CL, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	85-100	70-90	50-85	30-40	5-20
	22-30	Sandy clay loam, silt loam, clay loam.	CL, SC, ML, SM	A-6, A-4	0	0-10	65-95	45-85	20-45	2-10	30-40	5-15
	30-60	Gravelly coarse sand, sand, coarse sand.	SP, SW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-10	65-95	45-85	20-45	2-10	15-20	NP
269: Millington-----	0-20	Clay loam-----	CL, ML, OL	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	90-100	90-100	35-50	11-20
	20-36	Loam, silty clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	70-95	28-50	10-22
	36-60	Stratified sandy loam to silty clay loam.	CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	80-100	80-100	60-95	20-45	5-20
313: Spillville-----	0-40	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-95	60-80	25-40	10-20
	40-60	Sandy clay loam, loam, sandy loam.	CL, CL-ML, SC-SM, SC	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	80-90	35-75	20-40	5-15
327B: Dickman-----	0-12	Sandy loam-----	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	55-95	25-40	20-30	2-8
	12-19	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0	95-100	85-100	55-95	25-45	15-25	2-8
	19-60	Fine sand, coarse sand, sand.	SP-SM	A-3, A-2	0	0	95-100	75-100	50-80	5-10	0-14	NP
336: Delft-----	0-10	Clay loam-----	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-90	60-80	30-45	10-20
	10-42	Loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-90	60-80	30-45	10-20
	42-60	Loam, clay loam, silt loam.	CL, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	70-90	50-75	25-40	7-15
362: Millington-----	0-15	Loam-----	ML, CL, OL	A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	80-100	70-95	30-45	8-17
	15-38	Loam, silty clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	70-95	28-50	10-22
	38-60	Stratified sandy loam to silty clay loam.	CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	80-100	80-100	80-100	60-95	20-45	5-20

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
386: Okoboji-----	0-10	Mucky silty clay loam.	MH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	90-95	60-90	10-30
	10-34	Silty clay loam, silty clay.	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
	34-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay.	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
392: Biscay-----	0-22	Clay loam-----	CL, ML	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	95-100	70-95	50-80	35-50	10-25
	22-34	Loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam.	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	70-90	50-75	30-50	10-20
	34-60	Stratified loamy sand to gravelly coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, GP, GP-GM	A-1	0	0-5	45-95	35-95	20-45	2-10	---	NP
414: Hamel-----	0-30	Loam-----	ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	60-85	25-40	8-16
	30-42	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-95	65-80	40-55	25-35
	42-60	Loam, clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-95	60-80	30-45	10-25
517: Shandep-----	0-28	Clay loam-----	CL, CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	85-95	40-55	20-30
	28-41	Silty clay loam, clay loam, loam.	CL	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	85-95	40-50	20-30
	41-60	Loamy sand, gravelly loamy coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand.	SW, SP, SP-SM	A-1	0	0-5	65-90	60-90	20-45	2-5	0-14	NP
525: Muskego-----	0-9	Muck-----	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	NP
	9-36	Sapric material, muck.	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	NP
	36-60	Coprogenous earth.	OL	A-5	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-96	40-50	2-8
539: Klossner-----	0-24	Muck-----	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	NP
	24-42	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL-ML, CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	60-90	35-65	20-30
	42-60	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	60-95	55-80	30-55	10-25

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--					
							4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
611C: Hawick-----	0-9	Coarse sandy loam.	SM	A-2	0-2	0-5	85-100	80-95	50-65	25-35	0-20	NP-4
	9-16	Gravelly loamy coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy sand.	SP-SM, SM	A-1, A-2, A-3	0-2	0-5	75-95	60-95	35-70	5-25	0-14	NP
	16-60	Gravelly coarse sand, coarse sand, sand.	SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-3, A-2	0-2	0-5	60-95	50-95	30-65	2-10	0-14	NP
887B: Clarion-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	10-27	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	27-60	Loam, sandy loam.	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	45-70	25-40	5-15
Swanlake-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-98	75-90	50-70	28-36	9-15
	8-60	Loam, clay loam	CL	A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-98	75-90	50-75	28-39	9-18
920B: Clarion-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	10-32	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	32-60	Loam, sandy loam.	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	45-70	25-40	5-15
Estherville-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	50-60	25-40	4-15
	10-16	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8
	16-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP
920C2: Clarion-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	8-24	Loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	24-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
920C2: Estherville-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	50-60	25-40	4-15
	8-16	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8
	16-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP
920D2: Clarion-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	8-20	Loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	20-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
Estherville-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	50-60	25-40	4-15
	7-12	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8
	12-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP
921C2: Clarion-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	8-24	Loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	24-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
Storden-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	8-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
944B: Lester-----	0-8	Loam-----	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	50-70	30-40	5-15
	8-28	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	35-50	15-25
	28-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	50-70	30-40	10-20
Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
944B: Estherville-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	50-60	25-40	4-15
	10-18	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8
	18-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP
945B: Lester-----	0-8	Loam-----	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	50-70	30-40	5-15
	8-30	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	35-50	15-25
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	50-70	30-40	10-20
Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
945C2: Lester-----	0-8	Clay loam-----	CL	A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	70-80	40-50	15-25
	8-26	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	35-50	15-25
	26-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	50-70	30-40	10-20
Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
956: Canisteo-----	0-10	Clay loam-----	OL, CL	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-100	40-50	15-20
	10-22	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	98-100	90-100	85-95	65-85	38-50	25-35
	22-60	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	80-95	50-75	30-40	12-20
Glencoe-----	0-10	Clay loam-----	OL, ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	35-45	15-20
	10-30	Silty clay loam, clay loam, loam.	OL, ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-45	10-20
	30-60	Loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-45	10-20
960D2: Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
Clarion-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	8-22	Loam, silt loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	22-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--					
							4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
960F:												
Storden-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	10-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
Clarion-----	0-12	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	12-22	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	50-75	25-40	5-15
	22-60	Loam, sandy loam.	CL, CL-ML, SC, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0-5	90-100	85-100	75-90	45-70	25-40	5-15
978:												
Cordova-----	0-18	Clay loam-----	CL, ML, MH, OH	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-85	38-60	12-25
	18-30	Silty clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-7	0	0	90-100	90-100	85-95	65-90	40-50	20-30
	30-60	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6	0	0-5	90-100	90-100	80-95	55-70	30-40	12-20
Rolfe-----	0-26	Loam-----	OL, CL, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	80-95	30-40	5-15
	26-43	Clay, silty clay, clay loam.	CH	A-7	0	0	100	95-100	90-100	75-95	50-65	25-35
	43-60	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-90	55-75	30-45	10-20
1016:												
Udorthents-----	0-60	Loam-----	ML, SM, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-4, A-6	0	0-10	95-100	90-100	65-95	35-75	0-30	NP-15
1030:												
Udorthents-----	0-60	Variable-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pits.												
1075:												
Klossner-----	0-36	Muck-----	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-14	NP
	36-60	Clay loam, loam, mucky silty clay loam.	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	60-90	25-55	10-30
Muskego-----	0-40	Sapric material	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	NP
	40-60	Coprogenous earth.	OL, ML	A-5	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-96	41-50	2-8
1080:												
Klossner-----	0-20	Muck-----	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-14	NP
	20-60	Clay loam, loam, mucky silty clay loam.	CL-ML, CL	A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	80-100	60-90	25-55	10-30

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1080: Okoboji-----	0-8	Silty clay loam	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
	8-30	Silty clay loam, silty clay.	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
	30-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay.	CH	A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-65	30-40
Glencoe-----	0-26	Clay loam-----	OL, OH, MH, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-55	10-25
	26-30	Loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-50	10-25
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	90-100	85-100	60-95	55-75	30-50	10-20
1084: Hanlon-----	0-16	Fine sandy loam	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-4	0	0	100	100	75-80	35-50	25-35	5-10
	16-40	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam.	SC-SM, SC, SM	A-4	0	0	100	100	75-80	35-50	25-35	5-10
	40-60	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy fine sand.	SC-SM, SC	A-4, A-2	0	0	100	100	75-80	25-40	15-25	5-10
Kalmarville----	0-32	Sandy loam-----	SM	A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-85	35-50	0-25	NP-4
	32-60	Fine sandy loam, sandy loam, silt loam.	ML, SM, SC-SM, CL-ML	A-4, A-2	0	0	95-100	90-100	60-85	30-60	15-25	NP-5
1091: Klossner-----	0-18	Muck-----	PT	A-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	NP
	18-30	Mucky clay loam, mucky loam, sandy clay loam.	CL-ML, CL, MH	A-7, A-6	0	0	85-100	75-100	60-95	50-80	25-55	10-20
	30-60	Fine sand, loamy sand, gravelly loamy coarse sand.	SM, SP-SM, SP, GP	A-2, A-4, A-3, A-1	0-5	0	60-95	50-95	20-90	2-40	15-25	NP-7
Harps-----	0-10	Loam-----	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-90	65-80	30-45	10-25
	10-20	Loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam.	CL, CH	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-90	65-80	30-60	15-35
	20-60	Loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	70-80	50-75	25-40	10-25

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--					
							4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1091: Mayer-----	0-9	Loam-----	CL, ML	A-6, A-4	0	0-2	95-100	85-100	70-90	50-85	30-40	5-20
	9-33	Sandy clay loam, silt loam, clay loam.	CL, SC, ML, SM	A-6, A-4	0	0-10	65-95	45-85	20-45	2-10	30-40	5-15
	33-60	Gravelly coarse sand, sand, coarse sand.	SP, SW, SP-SM	A-1	0-1	0-10	65-95	45-85	20-45	2-10	15-20	NP
1092: Harps-----	0-18	Clay loam-----	CL, CH	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-90	65-80	35-55	15-35
	18-36	Loam, clay loam, sandy clay loam.	CL, CH	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	95-100	80-90	65-80	30-60	15-35
	36-60	Loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam.	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	70-80	50-75	25-40	10-25
Glencoe-----	0-26	Clay loam-----	OL, ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	35-45	15-20
	26-36	Silty clay loam, clay loam, loam.	OL, ML, CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-45	10-20
	36-50	Loam, clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	60-90	30-45	10-20
	50-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0	90-100	85-100	60-95	55-75	30-40	10-20
1095: Zook-----	0-30	Silty clay loam	CH, CL	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	45-65	20-35
	30-50	Silty clay, silty clay loam.	CH	A-7	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	60-85	35-55
	50-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, silt loam.	CH, CL, ML, MH	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	95-100	35-80	10-50
1159B: Strout-----	0-10	Clay-----	CL, CH	A-7	0-1	0-2	98-100	95-100	90-95	75-90	45-60	20-35
	10-24	Clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7	0-2	0-2	95-100	95-100	90-95	75-90	45-60	20-30
	24-60	Clay loam, clay	CL, CH	A-7	0-2	0-4	95-100	95-100	90-95	70-85	40-55	20-30
Arkton-----	0-9	Clay loam-----	CL	A-7	0	0-3	95-100	85-100	75-100	65-95	40-50	15-25
	9-60	Clay, silty clay, clay loam.	CH, CL	A-7	0	0-3	95-100	85-100	75-100	70-95	40-60	15-35
1193: Cosmos-----	0-20	Silty clay-----	CH, MH	A-7	0-1	0-1	98-100	98-100	95-100	85-95	50-65	30-40
	20-36	Silty clay, silty clay loam, clay.	CH, MH	A-7	0-1	0-2	98-100	98-100	95-100	85-95	50-75	30-50
	36-60	Clay, clay loam, silty clay.	CH, CL	A-7	0-2	0-4	95-100	95-98	90-95	70-95	40-60	18-35

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1204B: Cokato-----	0-11	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	30-35	10-15
	11-28	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-80	32-45	12-25
	28-60	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	25-40	8-15
1207B: Cokato-----	0-12	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	30-35	10-15
	12-31	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-80	32-45	12-25
	31-60	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	25-40	8-15
Le Sueur-----	0-15	Loam-----	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-85	20-40	5-15
	15-32	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-80	35-50	15-25
	32-60	Loam, clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	20-40	5-20
1213B: Cokato-----	0-11	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	30-35	10-15
	11-30	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-80	32-45	12-25
	30-60	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	25-40	8-15
Storden-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	8-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
1213C2: Cokato-----	0-9	Clay loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	80-95	65-80	35-40	15-20
	9-25	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-80	32-45	12-25
	25-60	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	25-40	8-15
Storden-----	0-8	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15
	8-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18
1228: Hoopeston-----	0-20	Loam-----	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	80-95	50-60	0-25	NP-10
	20-34	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam.	SM, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-4	0	0	90-100	90-100	60-85	25-50	0-30	NP-10
	34-60	Loamy sand, sand, fine sand.	SP-SM, SM, SC, SC-SM	A-2, A-3	0	0	90-100	90-100	50-80	5-20	0-25	NP-10
Le Sueur-----	0-18	Clay loam-----	CL, ML	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	75-90	35-50	10-25
	18-32	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-80	35-50	15-25
	32-60	Loam, clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	20-40	5-20

ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Rock fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index			
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4						10	40	200
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct				
1229B: Cokato-----	0-12	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-2	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	30-35	10-15			
	12-36	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-80	32-45	12-25			
	36-60	Loam-----	CL, CL-ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	60-75	25-40	8-15			
Storden-----	0-7	Loam-----	CL	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	95-98	70-85	55-70	28-36	9-15			
	7-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, ML	A-6	0	0-5	95-100	90-98	70-85	55-70	28-39	9-18			
Estherville----	0-10	Sandy loam----	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4	0	0-5	90-100	80-100	50-75	25-50	20-30	2-10			
	10-20	Sandy loam, loam, coarse sandy loam.	SM, SC-SM, SC	A-2, A-4, A-1	0	0-5	85-100	80-95	40-75	15-45	20-30	2-8			
	20-60	Coarse sand, gravelly coarse sand, loamy coarse sand.	SP, SP-SM, SM, GP	A-1	0	0-10	55-90	50-85	10-40	2-25	0-14	NP			
1833: Coland-----	0-10	Clay loam-----	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-80	35-50	15-25			
	10-48	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-80	35-50	15-25			
	48-60	Loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	CL, SC, CL-ML, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	60-70	40-60	20-40	5-15			
1834: Coland-----	0-9	Clay loam-----	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-80	35-50	15-25			
	9-50	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	65-80	35-50	15-25			
	50-60	Loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam.	CL, SC, CL-ML, SC-SM	A-4, A-6	0	0	100	90-100	60-70	40-60	20-40	5-15			
1901B: Lester-----	0-9	Loam-----	ML, CL, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	50-70	30-40	5-15			
	9-30	Clay loam, loam	CL	A-7, A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	35-50	15-25			
	30-60	Loam, clay loam	CL, CL-ML, ML	A-6	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	75-90	50-70	30-40	10-20			
Le Sueur-----	0-16	Loam-----	CL, ML, CL-ML	A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	95-100	90-100	70-85	20-40	5-15			
	16-35	Clay loam, loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	60-80	35-50	15-25			
	35-60	Loam, clay loam	CL-ML, CL	A-6, A-4	0-1	0-5	95-100	90-100	80-95	55-75	20-40	5-20			

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS

(Entries under "Erosion factors—T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" apply only to the surface layer)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
27B: Dickinson-----	0-17	10-18	1.50-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.15	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.20	0.20	4	3
	17-34	10-15	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.15	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.17	0.17		
	34-60	4-10	1.60-1.70	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.15	0.15		
35: Blue Earth-----	0-8	18-32	0.20-0.80	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.24	Moderate	10-25	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-60	18-32	0.20-0.80	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.24	Low-----	10-25	0.28	0.28		
39A: Wadena-----	0-14	18-27	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-6.0	0.24	0.24	4	6
	14-28	18-30	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.32	0.32		
	28-60	1-5	1.55-1.65	>20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	---		
39B: Wadena-----	0-13	18-27	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-6.0	0.24	0.24	4	6
	13-27	18-30	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.32	0.32		
	27-60	1-5	1.55-1.65	>20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	---		
41A: Estherville-----	0-12	10-18	1.35-1.45	2.00-6.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	5
	12-20	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	20-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		
41B: Estherville-----	0-10	10-18	1.35-1.45	2.00-6.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	5
	10-18	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	18-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		
86: Canisteo-----	0-10	27-35	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	4.0-8.0	0.24	0.24	5	4L
	10-23	20-35	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	2.0-4.0	0.32	0.32		
	23-60	22-32	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.16	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		
94B: Terril-----	0-30	18-26	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	30-60	24-30	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28		
102B: Clarion-----	0-12	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	12-27	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
	27-60	12-22	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
106B: Lester-----	0-9	15-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	9-30	24-35	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	20-30	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
109: Cordova-----	0-18	27-30	1.25-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.22	Moderate	4.0-7.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	18-30	28-35	1.35-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	18-30	1.45-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.16	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
112: Harps-----	0-20	27-35	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.19-0.21	Moderate	4.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	4L
	20-32	18-32	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	2.0-3.0	0.32	0.32		
	32-60	20-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.32	0.32		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
113: Webster-----	0-18	27-35	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.19-0.21	Moderate	6.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	18-25	25-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.18	Moderate	2.0-4.0	0.32	0.32		
	25-60	18-29	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	1.0-2.0	0.32	0.32		
114: Glencoe-----	0-10	27-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	5.0-10	0.28	0.28	5	6
	10-34	25-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	34-60	25-35	1.35-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
118: Crippin-----	0-16	22-27	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	5.0-6.0	0.24	0.24	5	4L
	16-30	24-30	1.40-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	3.0-4.0	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	22-28	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.37	0.37		
130: Nicollet-----	0-16	27-35	1.15-1.25	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.22	Moderate	4.0-8.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	16-26	24-35	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.32	0.32		
	26-60	22-32	1.35-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	---	0.32	0.32		
134: Okoboji-----	0-10	35-42	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	High-----	7.0-10	0.32	0.32	5	4
	10-36	35-42	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	7.0-10	0.32	0.32		
	36-45	35-45	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	3.0-4.0	0.32	0.32		
	45-60	20-30	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.20	Moderate	1.0-3.0	0.28	0.28		
238B: Kilkenny-----	0-7	27-30	1.15-1.25	0.20-0.60	0.17-0.19	Moderate	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	7-24	35-45	1.25-1.35	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	24-60	25-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.14-0.16	Moderate	---	0.37	0.37		
239: Le Sueur-----	0-12	20-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	Low-----	3.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	12-30	24-35	1.30-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	30-60	20-30	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		
247: Linder-----	0-16	14-18	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-4.0	0.24	0.24	4	5
	16-25	10-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.15-0.17	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.24	0.24		
	25-60	2-8	1.55-1.75	>20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.20		
255: Mayer-----	0-22	18-30	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	4.0-8.0	0.24	0.24	4	4L
	22-30	18-30	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.19	Low-----	2.0-6.0	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	1-5	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	1.0-4.0	0.15	0.15		
269: Millington-----	0-20	27-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.23	Moderate	4.0-6.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	20-36	18-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.20	Moderate	1.0-3.0	0.28	0.28		
	36-60	18-35	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.20	Moderate	0.1-2.0	0.28	0.28		
313: Spillville-----	0-40	18-26	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.19-0.21	Moderate	4.0-6.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	40-60	14-24	1.55-1.70	0.60-6.00	0.15-0.18	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28		
327B: Dickman-----	0-12	6-18	1.30-1.40	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.15	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	3
	12-19	6-18	1.35-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.14	Low-----	---	0.20	0.20		
	19-60	1-10	1.50-1.60	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.07	Low-----	---	0.15	0.15		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
336: Delft-----	0-10	25-35	1.40-1.65	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	Moderate	4.0-8.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	10-42	18-35	1.40-1.55	0.20-2.00	0.19-0.22	Moderate	2.0-6.0	0.24	0.24		
	42-60	18-32	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	1.0-4.0	0.32	0.32		
362: Millington-----	0-15	20-27	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	Low-----	4.0-6.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	15-38	18-35	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.20	Moderate	1.0-3.0	0.28	0.28		
	38-60	18-35	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.20	Moderate	0.1-2.0	0.28	0.28		
386: Okoboji-----	0-10	20-30	1.20-1.25	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.25	Moderate	10-18	0.32	0.32	5	6
	10-34	35-42	1.30-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	7.0-10	0.32	0.32		
	34-60	35-45	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	3.0-4.0	0.32	0.32		
392: Biscay-----	0-22	18-30	1.20-1.30	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Moderate	4.0-8.0	0.28	0.28	4	6
	22-34	18-30	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	0.5-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	34-60	1-6	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.05	0.10		
414: Hamel-----	0-30	20-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	Low-----	5.0-7.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	30-42	24-35	1.45-1.60	0.20-0.60	0.16-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	42-60	20-30	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.18	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
517: Shandep-----	0-28	27-32	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.23	Moderate	7.0-9.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	28-41	26-32	1.40-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.20	Moderate	1.0-3.0	0.24	0.24		
	41-60	2-8	1.60-1.70	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.15		
525: Muskego-----	0-9	---	0.10-0.21	0.60-6.00	0.35-0.45	-----	60-90	0.10	0.10	4	2
	9-36	---	0.10-0.21	0.60-6.00	0.35-0.45	-----	60-90	0.10	0.10		
	36-60	18-35	0.30-1.10	0.06-0.20	0.18-0.24	Moderate	6.0-20	0.28	0.28		
539: Klossner-----	0-24	---	0.25-0.55	0.20-6.00	0.35-0.48	Moderate	25-60	---	---	2	2
	24-42	22-35	1.30-1.40	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	5.0-10	0.28	0.28		
	42-60	15-32	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
611C: Hawick-----	0-9	5-15	1.35-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.15	Low-----	1.0-4.0	0.17	0.17	3	3
	9-16	1-10	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.03-0.10	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.15		
	16-60	1-5	1.55-1.65	>20.00	0.02-0.06	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.15		
887B: Clarion-----	0-10	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	10-27	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
	27-60	12-22	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Swanlake-----	0-8	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	8-60	18-30	1.30-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
920B: Clarion-----	0-10	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	10-32	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
	32-60	12-22	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Estherville-----	0-10	10-18	1.35-1.45	2.00-6.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	5
	10-16	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	16-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
920C2:											
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-24	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	24-60	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Estherville-----	0-8	10-18	1.35-1.45	2.00-6.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	5
	8-16	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	16-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		
920D2:											
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-20	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	20-60	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Estherville-----	0-7	10-18	1.35-1.45	2.00-6.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	5
	7-12	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	12-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		
921C2:											
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-24	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	24-60	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-8	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	8-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
944B:											
Lester-----	0-8	15-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-28	24-35	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	28-60	20-30	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Estherville-----	0-10	10-18	1.35-1.45	2.00-6.00	0.19-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	5
	10-18	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	---	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	18-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		
945B:											
Lester-----	0-8	15-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-30	24-35	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	20-30	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
945C2:											
Lester-----	0-8	28-35	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	1.0-3.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-26	24-35	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	26-60	20-30	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
956:											
Canisteo-----	0-10	27-35	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	4.0-8.0	0.24	0.24	5	4L
	10-22	20-35	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	2.0-4.0	0.32	0.32		
	22-60	22-32	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.16	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		
Glencoe-----	0-10	27-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	5.0-10	0.28	0.28	5	6
	10-30	25-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	25-35	1.35-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
960D2:											
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	8-22	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	22-60	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
960F:											
Storden-----	0-10	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	10-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Clarion-----	0-12	18-24	1.40-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	12-22	24-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.37	0.37		
	22-60	12-22	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
978:											
Cordova-----	0-18	27-30	1.25-1.45	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.22	Moderate	4.0-7.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	18-30	28-35	1.35-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	18-30	1.45-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.16	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
Rolfe-----	0-26	22-27	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.22-0.24	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.37	0.37	3	6
	26-43	38-45	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.13	High-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28		
	43-60	24-35	1.50-1.60	0.20-2.00	0.14-0.16	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.28	0.28		
1016:											
Udorthents-----	0-60	2-18	1.50-1.70	0.60-6.00	0.08-0.14	Low-----	0.5-1.0	0.24	0.28	5	3
1030:											
Udorthents-----	0-60	---	---	0.06-6.00	---	-----	---	---	---	---	---
Pits.											
1075:											
Klossner-----	0-36	---	0.25-0.45	0.20-6.00	0.35-0.45	Moderate	25-60	---	---	2	8
	36-60	20-35	1.45-1.70	0.20-2.00	0.14-0.22	Moderate	5.0-20	0.28	0.28		
Muskego-----	0-40	2-4	0.10-0.21	0.20-6.00	0.35-0.45	-----	25-60	0.10	0.10	4	8
	40-60	18-35	0.30-1.10	0.60-2.00	0.18-0.24	Moderate	6.0-20	0.28	0.28		
1080:											
Klossner-----	0-20	---	0.25-0.45	0.20-6.00	0.35-0.45	Moderate	25-60	---	---	2	8
	20-60	20-35	1.45-1.70	0.20-2.00	0.14-0.22	Moderate	5.0-20	0.28	0.28		
Okoboji-----	0-8	35-40	1.30-1.35	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	5.0-10	0.37	0.37	5	8
	8-30	35-45	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	---	0.37	0.37		
	30-60	35-45	1.35-1.40	0.20-0.60	0.18-0.20	High-----	---	0.37	0.37		
Glencoe-----	0-26	27-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	5.0-10	0.28	0.28	5	8
	26-30	25-35	1.35-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	22-32	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Low-----	---	0.28	0.28		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
1084:											
Hanlon-----	0-16	12-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.16-0.18	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.20	0.20	5	3
	16-40	12-18	1.45-1.55	2.00-6.00	0.16-0.18	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.20	0.20		
	40-60	5-10	1.55-1.70	2.00-6.00	0.11-0.13	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.20	0.20		
Kalmarville-----	0-32	8-15	1.35-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	4	3
	32-60	8-18	1.40-1.50	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	---	0.20	0.20		
1091:											
Klossner-----	0-18	---	0.25-0.45	0.20-6.00	0.35-0.45	Moderate	25-60	---	---	2	2
	18-30	20-30	1.45-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.20	Moderate	5.0-20	0.24	0.24		
	30-60	0-15	1.50-1.65	2.00-20.00	0.04-0.10	Low-----	---	0.10	0.10		
Harps-----	0-10	25-27	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.19-0.21	Moderate	4.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	4L
	10-20	18-32	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	2.0-3.0	0.32	0.32		
	20-60	20-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.32	0.32		
Mayer-----	0-9	18-30	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	4.0-8.0	0.24	0.24	4	4L
	9-33	18-30	1.25-1.35	0.60-2.00	0.16-0.19	Low-----	2.0-6.0	0.28	0.28		
	33-60	1-5	1.55-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	1.0-4.0	0.15	0.15		
1092:											
Harps-----	0-18	27-35	1.35-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.19-0.21	Moderate	4.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	4L
	18-36	18-32	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	2.0-3.0	0.32	0.32		
	36-60	20-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.32	0.32		
Glencoe-----	0-26	27-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	5.0-10	0.28	0.28	5	6
	26-36	25-35	1.35-1.45	0.20-2.00	0.18-0.22	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	36-50	25-35	1.35-1.50	0.20-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	---	0.28	0.28		
	50-60	22-32	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Low-----	---	0.28	0.28		
1095:											
Zook-----	0-30	35-40	1.30-1.35	0.20-0.60	0.21-0.23	High-----	5.0-7.0	0.37	0.37	5	7
	30-50	36-45	1.30-1.45	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.13	High-----	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28		
	50-60	20-45	1.30-1.45	0.06-0.60	0.11-0.22	High-----	0.0-1.0	0.28	0.28		
1159B:											
Strout-----	0-10	35-50	1.30-1.50	0.20-0.60	0.14-0.19	High-----	3.0-6.0	0.28	0.28	5	4
	10-24	35-50	1.40-1.60	0.20-0.60	0.12-0.18	High-----	0.5-1.0	0.24	0.24		
	24-60	35-45	1.60-1.80	0.06-0.60	0.10-0.15	High-----	0.0-0.5	0.24	0.24		
Arkton-----	0-9	30-40	1.30-1.60	0.20-0.60	0.15-0.19	Moderate	2.0-5.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	9-60	30-45	1.40-1.70	0.20-0.60	0.10-0.19	Moderate	0.0-2.0	0.24	0.24		
1193:											
Cosmos-----	0-20	35-50	1.40-1.50	0.06-0.20	0.16-0.22	High-----	4.0-8.0	0.28	0.28	5	4
	20-36	35-60	1.40-1.60	0.06-0.20	0.14-0.19	High-----	0.5-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	36-60	30-55	1.60-1.80	0.06-0.20	0.11-0.15	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		
1204B:											
Cokato-----	0-11	20-26	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	11-28	22-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.37	0.37		
	28-60	18-27	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.18	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
1207B:											
Cokato-----	0-12	20-26	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	12-31	22-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.37	0.37		
	31-60	18-27	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.18	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Le Sueur-----	0-15	20-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	Low-----	3.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	15-32	24-35	1.30-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	32-60	20-30	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Permea- bility	Available water capacity	Shrink- swell potential	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group
								K	Kf	T	
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in		Pct				
1213B:											
Cokato-----	0-11	20-26	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	11-30	22-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.37	0.37		
	30-60	18-27	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.18	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-8	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	8-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
1213C2:											
Cokato-----	0-9	27-32	1.35-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Moderate	3.0-5.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	9-25	22-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.37	0.37		
	25-60	18-27	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.18	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-8	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	8-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
1228:											
Hoopeston-----	0-20	8-18	1.35-1.70	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.15	Low-----	2.0-3.0	0.28	0.28	4	5
	20-34	12-18	1.45-1.70	2.00-6.00	0.12-0.17	Low-----	0.2-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	34-60	2-10	1.50-1.70	6.00-20.00	0.05-0.10	Low-----	0.1-0.5	0.17	0.17		
Le Sueur-----	0-18	28-30	1.50-1.70	0.60-2.00	0.17-0.20	Moderate	3.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	18-32	24-35	1.30-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	32-60	20-30	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		
1229B:											
Cokato-----	0-12	20-26	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	3.0-5.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	12-36	22-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.37	0.37		
	36-60	18-27	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.18	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	1.35-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	1.0-2.0	0.28	0.28	5	4L
	7-60	18-30	1.35-1.65	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-1.0	0.37	0.37		
Estherville-----	0-10	5-15	1.25-1.35	2.00-6.00	0.13-0.18	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.20	0.20	3	3
	10-20	10-18	1.35-1.60	2.00-6.00	---	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.20	0.20		
	20-60	0-8	1.50-1.65	6.00-20.00	0.02-0.04	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.10	0.10		
1833:											
Coland-----	0-10	27-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Moderate	5.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	10-48	27-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Moderate	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24		
	48-60	12-26	1.50-1.65	0.60-6.00	0.13-0.17	Low-----	0.0-2.0	0.28	0.28		
1834:											
Coland-----	0-9	27-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Moderate	5.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	9-50	27-35	1.40-1.50	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Moderate	3.0-5.0	0.24	0.24		
	50-60	12-26	1.50-1.65	0.60-6.00	0.13-0.17	Low-----	0.0-2.0	0.28	0.28		
1901B:											
Lester-----	0-9	15-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.22	Low-----	2.0-4.0	0.28	0.28	5	6
	9-30	24-35	1.45-1.55	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-1.0	0.28	0.28		
	30-60	20-30	1.55-1.75	0.60-2.00	0.14-0.19	Low-----	0.0-0.5	0.37	0.37		
Le Sueur-----	0-16	20-27	1.30-1.40	0.60-2.00	0.20-0.24	Low-----	3.0-7.0	0.24	0.24	5	6
	16-35	24-35	1.30-1.45	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.5-2.0	0.32	0.32		
	35-60	20-30	1.45-1.60	0.60-2.00	0.15-0.19	Moderate	0.0-0.5	0.32	0.32		

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
27B:						
Dickinson-----	0-17	10-18	15.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	17-34	10-15	15.0-20.0	5.1-6.5	---	---
	34-60	4-10	5.0-10.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
35:						
Blue Earth-----	0-8	18-32	10.0-44.0	7.4-8.4	5-20	---
	8-60	18-32	36.0-44.0	7.4-8.4	5-40	---
39A:						
Wadena-----	0-14	18-27	---	6.1-7.3	---	---
	14-28	18-30	---	5.6-7.3	---	---
	28-60	1-5	---	6.6-8.4	---	---
39B:						
Wadena-----	0-13	18-27	---	6.1-7.3	---	---
	13-27	18-30	---	5.6-7.3	---	---
	27-60	1-5	---	6.6-8.4	---	---
41A:						
Estherville-----	0-12	10-18	5.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-20	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	20-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
41B:						
Estherville-----	0-10	10-18	5.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	10-18	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	18-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
86:						
Canisteo-----	0-10	27-35	19.0-37.0	7.4-8.4	5-15	---
	10-23	20-35	12.0-29.0	7.4-8.4	12-18	---
	23-60	22-32	9.0-20.0	7.4-8.4	10-15	---
94B:						
Terril-----	0-30	18-26	20.0-25.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	30-60	24-30	20.0-25.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
102B:						
Clarion-----	0-12	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-27	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	27-60	12-22	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
106B:						
Lester-----	0-9	15-27	10.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	9-30	24-35	10.0-23.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	30-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
109:						
Cordova-----	0-18	27-30	---	6.1-7.3	---	---
	18-30	28-35	---	5.1-7.3	---	---
	30-60	18-30	---	7.4-8.4	---	---
112:						
Harps-----	0-20	27-35	36.0-41.0	7.9-8.4	20-30	---
	20-32	18-32	25.0-30.0	7.9-8.4	20-30	---
	32-60	20-30	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	20-30	---
113:						
Webster-----	0-18	27-35	35.0-41.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	18-25	25-35	35.0-41.0	6.6-7.8	5-10	---
	25-60	18-29	30.0-35.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
114: Glencoe-----	0-10	27-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	10-34	25-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	34-60	25-35	---	6.6-7.8	---	---
118: Crippin-----	0-16	22-27	20.0-25.0	6.6-8.4	0-25	---
	16-30	24-30	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	30-60	22-28	20.0-25.0	7.9-8.4	15-30	---
130: Nicollet-----	0-16	27-35	25.0-40.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	16-26	24-35	15.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	26-60	22-32	10.0-20.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
134: Okoboji-----	0-10	35-42	41.0-45.0	6.1-7.8	0-15	---
	10-36	35-42	41.0-45.0	6.6-7.8	0-15	---
	36-45	35-45	36.0-41.0	6.6-8.4	0-30	---
	45-60	20-30	30.0-36.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
238B: Kilkenny-----	0-7	27-30	---	5.6-6.5	---	---
	7-24	35-45	---	4.5-6.5	---	---
	24-60	25-35	---	5.6-7.8	---	---
239: Le Sueur-----	0-12	20-27	12.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-30	24-35	11.0-25.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	30-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
247: Linder-----	0-16	14-18	15.0-20.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	16-25	10-18	10.0-15.0	6.1-7.8	0-15	---
	25-60	2-8	5.0-10.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
255: Mayer-----	0-22	18-30	---	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	22-30	18-30	---	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	30-60	1-5	---	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
269: Millington-----	0-20	27-35	24.0-33.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	20-36	18-35	12.0-27.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	36-60	18-35	11.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	10-30	---
313: Spillville-----	0-40	18-26	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	40-60	14-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
327B: Dickman-----	0-12	6-18	---	5.6-6.5	---	---
	12-19	6-18	---	5.6-7.3	---	---
	19-60	1-10	---	5.6-7.8	---	---
336: Delft-----	0-10	25-35	---	5.6-7.8	---	---
	10-42	18-35	---	5.6-7.8	---	---
	42-60	18-32	---	6.6-7.8	---	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
362: Millington-----	0-15	20-27	20.0-28.0	7.4-8.4	5-20	---
	15-38	18-35	12.0-27.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	38-60	18-35	11.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	10-30	---
386: Okoboji-----	0-10	20-30	41.0-50.0	6.1-7.8	0-15	---
	10-34	35-42	41.0-45.0	6.6-7.8	0-15	---
	34-60	35-45	36.0-41.0	6.6-8.4	0-30	---
392: Biscay-----	0-22	18-30	20.0-35.0	6.1-7.8	0-15	---
	22-34	18-30	12.0-25.0	6.6-7.8	0-15	---
	34-60	1-6	1.0-5.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
414: Hamel-----	0-30	20-27	---	5.6-7.3	---	---
	30-42	24-35	---	5.6-7.3	---	---
	42-60	20-30	---	7.4-7.8	---	---
517: Shandep-----	0-28	27-32	36.0-41.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	28-41	26-32	30.0-36.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	41-60	2-8	5.0-10.0	6.1-8.4	0-30	---
525: Muskego-----	0-9	---	140-180	5.6-7.3	---	---
	9-36	---	150-190	5.6-7.3	---	---
	36-60	18-35	10.0-45.0	6.6-8.4	60-80	---
539: Klossner-----	0-24	---	150-200	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	24-42	22-35	20.0-50.0	6.1-7.8	0-15	---
	42-60	15-32	20.0-50.0	6.1-8.4	0-30	---
611C: Hawick-----	0-9	5-15	1.0-10.0	6.1-7.8	0-10	---
	9-16	1-10	1.0-5.0	6.1-7.8	0-10	---
	16-60	1-5	1.0-5.0	7.4-8.4	5-15	---
887B: Clarion-----	0-10	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	10-27	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	27-60	12-22	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
Swanlake-----	0-8	18-27	13.0-22.0	7.4-8.4	0-10	---
	8-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	10-25	---
920B: Clarion-----	0-10	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	10-32	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	32-60	12-22	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
Estherville-----	0-10	10-18	5.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	10-16	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	16-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
920C2: Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-24	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	24-60	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
920C2:						
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
Estherville-----	0-8	10-18	5.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-16	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	16-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
920D2:						
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-20	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	20-60	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
Estherville-----	0-7	10-18	5.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	7-12	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
921C2:						
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-24	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	24-60	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
Storden-----	0-8	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	8-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
944B:						
Lester-----	0-8	15-27	10.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-28	24-35	10.0-23.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	28-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
Estherville-----	0-10	10-18	5.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	10-18	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	18-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
945B:						
Lester-----	0-8	15-27	10.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-30	24-35	10.0-23.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	30-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
945C2:						
Lester-----	0-8	28-35	13.0-27.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-26	24-35	10.0-23.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	26-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
956:						
Canistee-----	0-10	27-35	19.0-37.0	7.4-8.4	5-15	---
	10-22	20-35	12.0-29.0	7.4-8.4	12-18	---
	22-60	22-32	9.0-20.0	7.4-8.4	10-15	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
956:						
Glencoe-----	0-10	27-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	10-30	25-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	30-60	25-35	---	6.6-7.8	---	---
960D2:						
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
Clarion-----	0-8	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	8-22	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	22-60	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
960F:						
Storden-----	0-10	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	10-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
Clarion-----	0-12	18-24	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-22	24-30	20.0-25.0	5.6-7.8	0-15	---
	22-60	12-22	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
978:						
Cordova-----	0-18	27-30	---	6.1-7.3	---	---
	18-30	28-35	---	5.1-6.5	---	---
	30-60	18-30	---	7.4-8.4	---	---
Rolfe-----	0-26	22-27	20.0-25.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	26-43	38-45	20.0-30.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	43-60	24-35	20.0-25.0	6.1-8.4	0-25	---
1016:						
Udorthents-----	0-60	2-18	1.0-15.0	6.6-9.0	---	0-4
1030:						
Udorthents-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
Pits.						
1075:						
Klossner-----	0-36	---	150-200	5.1-7.8	0-15	---
	36-60	20-35	20-100	6.1-8.4	0-30	---
Muskego-----	0-40	2-4	140-180	5.6-7.3	---	---
	40-60	18-35	10.0-45.0	6.6-8.4	60-80	---
1080:						
Klossner-----	0-20	---	150-200	5.1-7.8	0-15	---
	20-60	20-35	20-100	6.1-8.4	0-30	---
Okoboji-----	0-8	35-40	41.0-45.0	6.6-7.8	0-15	---
	8-30	35-45	41.0-45.0	6.6-7.8	0-15	---
	30-60	35-45	36.0-41.0	6.6-7.8	0-30	---
Glencoe-----	0-26	27-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	26-30	25-35	---	6.6-7.8	---	---
	30-60	22-32	---	7.4-7.8	---	---
1084:						
Hanlon-----	0-16	12-18	15.0-20.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	16-40	12-18	10.0-15.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	40-60	5-10	5.0-10.0	5.6-7.3	---	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
1084: Kalmarville-----	0-32	8-15	---	6.6-7.8	---	---
	32-60	8-18	---	6.6-7.8	---	---
1091: Klossner-----	0-18	---	150-200	5.1-7.8	0-15	---
	18-30	20-30	20-150	6.1-7.8	0-15	---
	30-60	0-15	20.0-50.0	6.8-7.8	0-15	---
Harps-----	0-10	25-27	36.0-41.0	7.9-8.4	20-30	---
	10-20	18-32	25.0-30.0	7.9-8.4	20-30	---
	20-60	20-30	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	20-30	---
Mayer-----	0-9	18-30	---	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	9-33	18-30	---	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
	33-60	1-5	---	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
1092: Harps-----	0-18	27-35	36.0-41.0	7.9-8.4	20-30	---
	18-36	18-32	25.0-30.0	7.9-8.4	20-30	---
	36-60	20-30	20.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	20-30	---
Glencoe-----	0-26	27-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	26-36	25-35	---	6.1-7.8	---	---
	36-50	25-35	---	6.6-7.8	---	---
	50-60	22-32	---	7.4-7.8	---	---
1095: Zook-----	0-30	35-40	36.0-41.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	30-50	36-45	36.0-41.0	5.6-7.8	---	---
	50-60	20-45	30.0-36.0	5.6-7.8	---	---
1159B: Strout-----	0-10	35-50	25.0-35.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	10-24	35-50	18.0-30.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	24-60	35-45	15.0-25.0	7.4-8.4	10-20	---
Arkton-----	0-9	30-40	16.0-34.0	6.6-8.4	0-30	---
	9-60	30-45	12.0-31.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
1193: Cosmos-----	0-20	35-50	32.0-51.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	20-36	35-60	25.0-46.0	6.1-7.8	---	---
	36-60	30-55	20.0-40.0	7.4-8.4	10-20	---
1204B: Cokato-----	0-11	20-26	16.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	11-28	22-35	13.0-21.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	28-60	18-27	10.0-15.0	7.4-7.8	10-20	---
1207B: Cokato-----	0-12	20-26	16.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-31	22-35	13.0-21.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	31-60	18-27	10.0-15.0	7.4-7.8	10-20	---
Le Sueur-----	0-15	20-27	12.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	15-32	24-35	11.0-25.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	32-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbonate	Salinity
	In	Pct	meq/100g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm
1213B:						
Cokato-----	0-11	20-26	16.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	11-30	22-35	13.0-21.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	30-60	18-27	10.0-15.0	7.4-7.8	10-20	---
Storden-----	0-8	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	8-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
1213C2:						
Cokato-----	0-9	27-32	19.0-26.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	9-25	22-35	13.0-21.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	25-60	18-27	10.0-15.0	7.4-7.8	10-20	---
Storden-----	0-8	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	8-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
1228:						
Hoopeston-----	0-20	8-18	9.0-17.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	20-34	12-18	7.0-13.0	5.1-7.8	0-5	---
	34-60	2-10	1.0-7.0	4.5-8.4	0-20	---
Le Sueur-----	0-18	28-30	15.0-26.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	18-32	24-35	11.0-25.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	32-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
1229B:						
Cokato-----	0-12	20-26	16.0-23.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	12-36	22-35	13.0-21.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	36-60	18-27	10.0-15.0	7.4-7.8	10-20	---
Storden-----	0-7	18-27	11.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
	7-60	18-30	9.0-17.0	7.4-8.4	5-25	---
Estherville-----	0-10	5-15	2.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	10-20	10-18	4.0-20.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	20-60	0-8	0.0-5.0	6.6-8.4	0-20	---
1833:						
Coland-----	0-10	27-35	30.0-36.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	10-48	27-35	30.0-36.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	48-60	12-26	20.0-30.0	6.1-7.8	0-20	---
1834:						
Coland-----	0-9	27-35	30.0-36.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	9-50	27-35	30.0-36.0	6.1-7.3	---	---
	50-60	12-26	20.0-30.0	6.1-7.8	0-20	---
1901B:						
Lester-----	0-9	15-27	10.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	9-30	24-35	10.0-23.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	30-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---
Le Sueur-----	0-16	20-27	12.0-24.0	5.6-7.3	---	---
	16-35	24-35	11.0-25.0	5.1-7.3	---	---
	35-60	20-30	8.0-18.0	7.4-8.4	5-30	---

WATER FEATURES

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Flooding			High water table		
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Water table depth	Kind of water table	Months
					<u>Ft</u>		
27B: Dickinson-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
35: Blue Earth-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+2.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
39A: Wadena-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
39B: Wadena-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
41A: Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
41B: Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
86: Canistee-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jul
94B: Terril-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
102B: Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
106B: Lester-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
109: Cordova-----	C/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
112: Harps-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
113: Webster-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-2.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
114: Glencoe-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jul
118: Crippin-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.0-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
130: Nicollet-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.5-5.0	Apparent---	Mar-Jun
134: Okoboji-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
238B: Kilkenny-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
239: Le Sueur-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.0-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-May
247: Linder-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.0-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
255: Mayer-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jun

WATER FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Flooding			High water table		
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Water table depth Ft	Kind of water table	Months
269: Millington-----	B/D	Occasional	Brief-----	Apr-Jun	+0.5-2.0	Apparent---	Mar-Jul
313: Spillville-----	B	Occasional	Long-----	Feb-Nov	3.0-5.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
327B: Dickman-----	A	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
336: Delft-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
362: Millington-----	B/D	Frequent---	Brief-----	Apr-Jun	+0.5-2.0	Apparent---	Mar-Jul
386: Okoboji-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
392: Biscay-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	0.0-1.5	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
414: Hamel-----	C	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
517: Shandep-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
525: Muskego-----	A/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Nov-Aug
539: Klossner-----	A/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jul
611C: Hawick-----	A	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
887B: Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Swanlake-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
920B: Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
920C2: Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
920D2: Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
921C2: Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---

WATER FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Flooding			High water table		
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Water table depth	Kind of water table	Months
					<u>Ft</u>		
921C2: Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
944B: Lester-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
945B: Lester-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
945C2: Lester-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
956: Canistee-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jul
Glencoe-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jul
960D2: Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
960F: Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Clarion-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
978: Cordova-----	C/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
Rolfe-----	C	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
1016: Udorthents-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
1030: Udorthents-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Pits.							
1075: Klossner-----	D	None-----	---	---	+3.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
Muskego-----	D	None-----	---	---	+3.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
1080: Klossner-----	D	None-----	---	---	+3.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
Okoboji-----	D	None-----	---	---	+3.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
Glencoe-----	D	None-----	---	---	+3.0-1.0	Apparent---	Jan-Dec
1084: Hanlon-----	B	Frequent---	Brief-----	Mar-Jun	3.0-5.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun

WATER FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Flooding			High water table		
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Water table depth Ft	Kind of water table	Months
1084: Kalmarville-----	B/D	Frequent---	Brief-----	Mar-Jun	0.0-1.0	Apparent---	Nov-Aug
1091: Klossner-----	A/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Nov-May
Harps-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
Mayer-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jun
1092: Harps-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jun
Glencoe-----	B/D	None-----	---	---	+1.0-1.0	Apparent---	Oct-Jul
1095: Zook-----	C/D	Frequent---	Long-----	Feb-Nov	0.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-May
1159B: Strout-----	C	None-----	---	---	2.5-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
Arkton-----	C	None-----	---	---	2.5-6.0	Apparent---	Mar-Jul
1193: Cosmos-----	C/D	None-----	---	---	0.5-1.5	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
1204B: Cokato-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
1207B: Cokato-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Le Sueur-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.0-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-May
1213B: Cokato-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
1213C2: Cokato-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
1228: Hoopeston-----	B	None-----	---	---	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Mar-Jun
Le Sueur-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.0-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-May
1229B: Cokato-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Storden-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Estherville-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
1833: Coland-----	B/D	Occasional	Brief-----	Feb-Nov	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul
1834: Coland-----	B/D	Frequent---	Brief-----	Feb-Nov	1.0-3.0	Apparent---	Nov-Jul

WATER FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Flooding			High water table		
		Frequency	Duration	Months	Water table depth	Kind of water table	Months
					Ft —		
1901B: Lester-----	B	None-----	---	---	>6.0	---	---
Le Sueur-----	B	None-----	---	---	2.0-4.0	Apparent---	Nov-May

SOIL FEATURES

Map symbol and soil name	Bedrock		Subsidence		Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Depth	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
	In		In	In			
27B: Dickinson-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Moderate.
35: Blue Earth-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
39A: Wadena-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
39B: Wadena-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
41A: Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
41B: Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
86: Canisteo-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
94B: Terril-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Moderate----	Low.
102B: Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
106B: Lester-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Moderate.
109: Cordova-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
112: Harps-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
113: Webster-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
114: Glencoe-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
118: Crippin-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
130: Nicollet-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
134: Okoboji-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
238B: Kilkenny-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Moderate----	Moderate.
239: Le Sueur-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
247: Linder-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	Moderate----	Low.
255: Mayer-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.

SOIL FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Bedrock		Subsidence		Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Depth	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
	In		In	In			
269: Millington-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
313: Spillville-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	High-----	Moderate.
327B: Dickman-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Moderate.
336: Delft-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
362: Millington-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
386: Okoboji-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
392: Biscay-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	Moderate----	Low.
414: Hamel-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
517: Shandep-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Moderate.
525: Muskego-----	>60	---	---	35-45	High-----	Moderate----	Moderate.
539: Klossner-----	>60	---	2-4	25-32	High-----	High-----	Moderate.
611C: Hawick-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
887B: Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Swanlake-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
920B: Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
920C2: Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
920D2: Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
921C2: Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.

SOIL FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Bedrock		Subsidence		Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Depth	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
	In		In	In			
944B:							
Lester-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Moderate.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
945B:							
Lester-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Moderate.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
945C2:							
Lester-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Moderate.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
956:							
Canisteo-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
Glencoe-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
960D2:							
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
960F:							
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
Clarion-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Low-----	Low.
978:							
Cordova-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
Rolfe-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Moderate.
1016:							
Udorthents-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	High-----	Moderate.
1030:							
Udorthents-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	High-----	Moderate.
Pits.							
1075:							
Klossner-----	>60	---	2-4	25-32	High-----	High-----	Moderate.
Muskego-----	>60	---	---	30-40	High-----	Moderate----	Moderate.
1080:							
Klossner-----	>60	---	2-4	25-32	High-----	High-----	Moderate.
Okoboji-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
Glencoe-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1084:							
Hanlon-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate----	Moderate----	Low.
Kalmarville-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	Moderate----	Low.
1091:							
Klossner-----	>60	---	2-4	25-32	High-----	High-----	Moderate.

SOIL FEATURES--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Bedrock		Subsidence		Potential frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Depth	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
	In		In	In			
1091:							
Harps-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
Mayer-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1092:							
Harps-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
Glencoe-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1095:							
Zook-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Moderate.
1159B:							
Strout-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	High-----	Low.
Arkton-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1193:							
Cosmos-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1204B:							
Cokato-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
1207B:							
Cokato-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
Le Sueur-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1213B:							
Cokato-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
1213C2:							
Cokato-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
1228:							
Hoopeston-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	Low-----	Moderate.
Le Sueur-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1229B:							
Cokato-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
Storden-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Low.
Estherville-----	>60	---	---	---	Low-----	Low-----	Low.
1833:							
Coland-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1834:							
Coland-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.
1901B:							
Lester-----	>60	---	---	---	Moderate---	Low-----	Moderate.
Le Sueur-----	>60	---	---	---	High-----	High-----	Low.

This page intentionally left blank.

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 1986. Standard specifications for highway materials and methods of sampling and testing. 14th edition, 2 vols.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 1993. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D 2487.

Jenny, Hans. 1941. Factors of soil formation.

Matsch, Charles L. 1972. Quaternary geology of southwestern Minnesota. *In* Geology of Minnesota: A Centennial Volume, pp. 548-565.

McLeod County Comprehensive Plan. 1990. Pp. 40-41.

McLeod County Extension Service. 1990. McLeod County agricultural statistics.

Shamla, Mrs. Otto, and others. 1975. A history of Glencoe 1855-1975.

Sims, P.K., and G.S. Austin. 1963. Geologic interpretation of magnetic map of McLeod County, Minnesota.

Thiel, George A. 1944. Geology and underground waters of southern Minnesota. Minnesota Geological Survey Bulletin 31.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1955. Soil survey of McLeod County, Minnesota. Soil Conservation Service, series 1940, no. 17.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

This page intentionally left blank.

Glossary

Ablation till. Loose, permeable till deposited during the final downwasting of glacial ice. Lenses of crudely sorted sand and gravel are common.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Alluvium. Material, such as sand, silt, or clay, deposited on land by streams.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

Area reclaim (in tables). An area difficult to reclaim after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.

Argillic horizon. A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.

Aspect. The direction in which a slope faces.

Association, soil. A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.

Available water capacity (available moisture capacity). The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:

Very low	0 to 3
Low	3 to 6
Moderate	6 to 9
High	more than 9

Back slope. The geomorphic component that forms the steepest inclined surface and principal element of

many hill slopes. Back slopes in profile are commonly steep and linear and descend to a foot slope. In terms of gradational process, back slopes are erosional forms produced mainly by mass wasting and running water.

Basal till. Compact till deposited beneath the ice.

Base saturation. The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.

Bedding planes. Fine strata, less than 5 millimeters thick, in unconsolidated alluvial, eolian, lacustrine, or marine sediment.

Bedrock. The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Bedrock-controlled topography. A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.

Bench terrace. A raised, level or nearly level strip of earth constructed on or nearly on a contour, supported by a barrier of rocks or similar material, and designed to make the soil suitable for tillage and to prevent accelerated erosion.

Bisequum. Two sequences of soil horizons, each of which consists of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizons.

Blowout. A shallow depression from which all or most of the soil material has been removed by wind. A blowout has a flat or irregular floor formed by a resistant layer or by an accumulation of pebbles or cobbles. In some blowouts the water table is exposed.

Boulders. Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

Brush management. Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the

hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.

Calcareous soil. A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

California bearing ratio (CBR). The load-supporting capacity of a soil as compared to that of a standard crushed limestone, expressed as a ratio. First standardized in California. A soil having a CBR of 16 supports 16 percent of the load that would be supported by standard crushed limestone, per unit area, with the same degree of distortion.

Canopy. The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)

Capillary water. Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.

Catena. A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material but have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.

Cation. An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.

Cation-exchange capacity. The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.

Catsteps. Very small, irregular terraces on steep hillsides, especially in pasture, formed by the trampling of cattle or the slippage of saturated soil.

Channery soil. A soil that is, by volume, more than 15 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.

Chemical treatment. Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.

Chiseling. Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that loosen the subsoil and bring clods to the surface.

Clay. As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clay depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron, manganese, and clay because of

the chemical reduction of iron and manganese and the removal of iron, manganese, and clay. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Clay film. A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.

Climax plant community. The plant community on a given site that will be established if present environmental conditions continue to prevail and the site is properly managed.

Coarse textured soil. Sand or loamy sand.

Cobble (or cobblestone). A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.

Cobbly soil material. Material that is 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material is 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material is more than 60 percent.

Colluvium. Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Complex slope. Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.

Complex, soil. A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Compressible (in tables). Excessive decrease in volume of soft soil under load.

Concretions. Grains, pellets, or nodules of various sizes, shapes, and colors consisting of concentrated compounds or cemented soil grains. The composition of most concretions is unlike that of the surrounding soil. Calcium carbonate and iron oxide are common compounds in concretions.

Conservation cropping system. Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

Conservation tillage. Any tillage and planting system in which a cover of crop residue is maintained on at least 30 percent of the surface after planting in order to reduce the hazard of water erosion; in areas where wind erosion is the primary concern, a system that maintains a cover of at least 1,000 pounds of flat residue of small grain or its equivalent during the critical erosion period.

Consistence, soil. The feel of the soil and the ease with which a lump can be crushed by the fingers. Terms commonly used to describe consistence are:

Loose.—Noncoherent when dry or moist; does not hold together in a mass.

Friable.—When moist, crushes easily under gentle pressure between thumb and forefinger and can be pressed together into a lump.

Firm.—When moist, crushes under moderate pressure between thumb and forefinger, but resistance is distinctly noticeable.

Plastic.—Readily deformed by moderate pressure but can be pressed into a lump; will form a “wire” when rolled between thumb and forefinger.

Sticky.—Adheres to other material and tends to stretch somewhat and pull apart rather than to pull free from other material.

Hard.—When dry, moderately resistant to pressure; can be broken with difficulty between thumb and forefinger.

Soft.—When dry, breaks into powder or individual grains under very slight pressure.

Contour stripcropping (or contour farming). Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.

Coprogenous earth (sedimentary peat). Fecal material deposited in water by aquatic organisms.

Corrosive. High risk of corrosion to uncoated steel or deterioration of concrete.

Cover crop. A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.

Cropping system. Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.

Crop residue management. Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.

Cross-slope farming. Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.

Crown. The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the

living branches and their foliage.

Cutbanks cave (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.

Delta. A body of alluvium having a surface that is nearly flat and fan shaped; deposited at or near the mouth of a river or stream where it enters a body of relatively quiet water, generally a sea or lake.

Dense layer (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.

Depth, soil. Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep over bedrock; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.

Depth to rock (in tables). Bedrock is too near the surface for the specified use.

Diversion (or diversion terrace). A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.

Drainage class (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of periods of saturation or partial saturation during soil formation, as opposed to altered drainage, which is commonly the result of artificial drainage or irrigation but may be caused by the sudden deepening of channels or the blocking of drainage outlets. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized:

Excessively drained.—These soils have very high and high hydraulic conductivity and a low water-holding capacity. They are not suited to crop production unless irrigated.

Somewhat excessively drained.—These soils have high hydraulic conductivity and a low water-holding capacity. Without irrigation, only a narrow range of crops can be grown and yields are low.

Well drained.—These soils have an intermediate or high water-holding capacity. They retain optimum amounts of moisture, but they are not wet close enough to the surface or long enough during the growing season to adversely affect yields.

Moderately well drained.—These soils are wet close enough to the surface or long enough that planting or harvesting operations or yields of most field crops are affected. Moderately well drained soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, a wet layer relatively high in the profile, additions of water by seepage, or some combination of these.

Somewhat poorly drained.—These soils are wet close enough to the surface or long enough that planting or harvesting operations or crop growth is markedly restricted under natural conditions.

Somewhat poorly drained soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, a wet layer high in the profile, additions of water through seepage, or a combination of these.

Poorly drained.—These soils commonly are so wet at or near the surface during a considerable part of the year that field crops cannot be grown under natural conditions. Poor drainage is caused by a saturated zone, a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, seepage, or a combination of these.

Very poorly drained.—These soils are wet to the surface most of the time. The wetness prevents the growth of important crops (except for rice) under natural conditions.

Drainage, surface. Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Drumlin. A low, smooth, elongated oval hill, mound, or ridge of compact till. The longer axis is parallel to the path of the glacier and commonly has a blunt nose pointing in the direction from which the ice approached.

Duff. A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Eluviation. The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.

Endosaturation. A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

Eolian soil material. Earthy parent material accumulated through wind action; commonly refers to sandy material in dunes or to loess in blankets on the surface.

Ephemeral stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Episaturation. A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as

flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.

Erosion (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion pavement. A layer of gravel or stones that remains on the surface after fine particles are removed by sheet or rill erosion.

Escarpment. A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. The term is more often applied to cliffs resulting from differential erosion.

Esker. A long, narrow, sinuous, steep-sided ridge composed of irregularly stratified sand and gravel that were deposited by a subsurface stream flowing between ice walls or through ice tunnels of a retreating glacier and that were left behind when the ice melted. Eskers range from less than 1 mile to more than 100 miles in length and from 10 to 100 feet in height.

Excess fines (in tables). Excess silt and clay in the soil. The soil does not provide a source of gravel or sand for construction purposes.

Excess lime (in tables). Excess carbonates in the soil that restrict the growth of some plants.

Excess salts (in tables). Excess water-soluble salts in the soil that restrict the growth of most plants.

Fan terrace. A relict alluvial fan, no longer a site of active deposition, incised by younger and lower alluvial surfaces.

Fast intake (in tables). The rapid movement of water into the soil.

Fertility, soil. The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fibric soil material (peat). The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Field moisture capacity. The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity*, *normal moisture capacity*, or *capillary capacity*.

Fine textured soil. Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Firebreak. An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It

also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate the movement of fire fighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

First bottom. The normal flood plain of a stream, subject to frequent or occasional flooding.

Flaggy soil material. Material that is, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material is 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material is more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation under flood-stage conditions unless protected artificially. It is generally a constructional landform consisting of sediment deposited during overflow and lateral migration of the stream.

Foot slope. The geomorphic component that forms the inner, gently inclined surface at the base of a hill slope. The surface is dominantly concave. In terms of gradational processes, a foot slope is a transition zone between an upslope site of erosion (back slope) and a downslope site of deposition (toe slope).

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forest type. A stand of trees similar in composition and development because of given physical and biological factors by which it may be differentiated from other stands.

Fragile (in tables). A soil that is easily damaged by use or disturbance.

Fragipan. A loamy, brittle subsurface horizon low in porosity and content of organic matter and low or moderate in clay but high in silt or very fine sand. A fragipan appears cemented and restricts roots. When dry, it is hard or very hard and has a higher bulk density than the horizon or horizons above. When moist, it tends to rupture suddenly under pressure rather than to deform slowly.

Frost action (in tables). Freezing and thawing of soil moisture. Frost action can damage roads, buildings and other structures, and plant roots.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Glacial drift. Pulverized and other rock material transported by glacial ice and then deposited. Also, the sorted and unsorted material deposited by streams flowing from glaciers.

Glacial outwash. Gravel, sand, and silt, commonly stratified, deposited by glacial meltwater.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur as kames, eskers, deltas, and outwash plains.

Glaciolacustrine deposits. Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes mainly by glacial meltwater. Many deposits are interbedded or laminated.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

Grassed waterway. A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.

Gravel. Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravelly soil material. Material that is 15 to 50 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.

Green manure crop (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.

Ground water. Water filling all the unblocked pores of underlying material below the water table.

Gully. A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Hard bedrock. Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.

Hemic soil material (mucky peat). Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.

High-chroma zones. Zones having chroma of 3 or more. Typical color in areas of iron concentrations.

High-residue crops. Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established.

These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.

Hill. A natural elevation of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline; hillsides generally have slopes of more than 6 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and is dependent on local usage.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Soft, consolidated bedrock beneath the soil.

R layer.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil. The bedrock commonly underlies a C horizon, but it can be directly below an A or a B horizon.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff-producing characteristics.

The chief consideration is the inherent capacity of soil bare of vegetation to permit infiltration. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff. Soils are assigned to four groups. In group A are soils having a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet and having a low runoff potential. They are mainly deep, well drained, and sandy or gravelly. In group D, at the other extreme, are soils having a very slow infiltration rate and thus a high runoff potential. They have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, have a permanent high water table, or are shallow over nearly impervious bedrock or other material. A soil is assigned to two hydrologic groups if part of the acreage is artificially drained and part is undrained.

Igneous rock. Rock formed by solidification from a molten or partially molten state. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock. Examples are andesite, basalt, and granite.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration capacity. The maximum rate at which water can infiltrate into a soil under a given set of conditions.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2		very low
0.2 to 0.4		low
0.4 to 0.75		moderately low
0.75 to 1.25		moderate
1.25 to 1.75		moderately high
1.75 to 2.5		high
More than 2.5		very high

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Iron concentrations. High-chroma zones having a high content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical oxidation and accumulation, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic concentration.

Iron depletions. Low-chroma zones having a low content of iron and manganese oxide because of chemical reduction and removal, but having a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix. A type of redoximorphic depletion.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:
Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.
Border.—Water is applied at the upper end of a strip in which the lateral flow of water is controlled by small earth ridges called border dikes, or borders.

Controlled flooding.—Water is released at intervals from closely spaced field ditches and distributed uniformly over the field.

Corrugation.—Water is applied to small, closely spaced furrows or ditches in fields of close-growing crops or in orchards so that it flows in only one direction.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Wild flooding.—Water, released at high points, is allowed to flow onto an area without controlled distribution.

Kame. A moundlike hill of glacial drift, composed chiefly of stratified sand and gravel.

Karst (topography). The relief of an area underlain by limestone that dissolves in differing degrees, thus forming numerous depressions or small basins.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or

the elevation of the land is raised.

Landslide. The rapid downhill movement of a mass of soil and loose rock, generally when wet or saturated. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loess. Fine grained material, dominantly of silt-sized particles, deposited by wind.

Low-chroma zones. Zones having chroma of 2 or less. Typical color in areas of iron depletions.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Marl. An earthy, unconsolidated deposit consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate mixed with clay in approximately equal amounts.

Masses. Concentrations of substances in the soil matrix that do not have a clearly defined boundary with the surrounding soil material and cannot be removed as a discrete unit. Common compounds making up masses are calcium carbonate, gypsum or other soluble salts, iron oxide, and manganese oxide. Masses consisting of iron oxide or manganese oxide generally are considered a type of redoximorphic concentration.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphic rock. Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. An area that has little or no

natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Mollic epipedon. A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Moraine. An accumulation of glacial drift in a topographic landform resulting chiefly from the direct action of glacial ice. Some types are lateral, recessional, and terminal.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size. Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few*, *common*, and *many*; size—*fine*, *medium*, and *coarse*; and contrast—*faint*, *distinct*, and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium*, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse*, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

Muck. Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)

Mudstone. Sedimentary rock formed by induration of silt and clay in approximately equal amounts.

Munsell notation. A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.

Neutral soil. A soil having a pH value between 6.6 and 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)

Nodules. Cemented bodies lacking visible internal structure. Calcium carbonate, iron oxide, and manganese oxide are common compounds making up nodules. If formed in place, nodules of iron oxide or manganese oxide are considered types of redoximorphic concentrations.

Nutrient, plant. Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Organic matter. Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of

organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:

Very low	less than 0.5 percent
Low	0.5 to 1.0 percent
Moderately low	1.0 to 2.0 percent
Moderate	2.0 to 4.0 percent
High	4.0 to 8.0 percent
Very high	more than 8.0 percent

Outwash plain. An extensive area of glaciofluvial material that was deposited by meltwater streams.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedisediment. A thin layer of alluvial material that mantles an erosion surface and has been transported to its present position from higher lying areas of the erosion surface.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Percolation. The movement of water through the soil.

Percs slowly (in tables). The slow movement of water through the soil adversely affects the specified use.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile. Permeability is measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the saturated soil. Terms describing permeability are:

Very slow	less than 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid	more than 20 inches

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and thickness.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil

changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plateau. An extensive upland mass with relatively flat summit area that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above adjacent lowlands and separated from them on one or more sides by escarpments.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poor filter (in tables). Because of rapid or very rapid permeability, the soil may not adequately filter effluent from a waste disposal system.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Poor outlets (in tables). Refers to areas where surface or subsurface drainage outlets are difficult or expensive to install.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth).

Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Burning an area under conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the time of day that will result in the intensity of heat and spread required to accomplish specific forest management, wildlife, grazing, or fire hazard reduction purposes.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Extremely acid	less than 4.5
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3

Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. Nodules, concretions, soft masses, pore linings, and other features resulting from the accumulation of iron or manganese oxide. An indication of chemical reduction and oxidation resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic depletions. Low-chroma zones from which iron and manganese oxide or a combination of iron and manganese oxide and clay has been removed. These zones are indications of the chemical reduction of iron resulting from saturation.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic concentrations, redoximorphic depletions, reduced matrices, a positive reaction to alpha,alpha-dipyridyl, and other features indicating the chemical reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds resulting from saturation.

Reduced matrix. A soil matrix that has low chroma in situ because of chemically reduced iron (Fe II). The chemical reduction results from nearly continuous wetness. The matrix undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after exposure to air as the iron is oxidized (Fe III). A type of redoximorphic feature.

Regolith. The unconsolidated mantle of weathered rock and soil material on the earth's surface; the loose earth material above the solid rock.

Relief. The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

Residuum (residual soil material). Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as consolidated rock disintegrated in place.

Rill. A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill is generally a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Road cut. A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.

Rock fragments. Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more; for example, pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders.

Rooting depth (in tables). Shallow root zone. The soil is shallow over a layer that greatly restricts roots.

Root zone. The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.

Runoff. The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil

is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Saline soil. A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs the growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Sand. As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.

Sapric soil material (muck). The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.

Saprolite. Unconsolidated residual material underlying the soil and grading to hard bedrock below.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water. Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification. The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Second bottom. The first terrace above the normal flood plain (or first bottom) of a river.

Sedimentary rock. Rock made up of particles deposited from suspension in water. The chief kinds of sedimentary rock are conglomerate, formed from gravel; sandstone, formed from sand; shale, formed from clay; and limestone, formed from soft masses of calcium carbonate. There are many intermediate types. Some wind-deposited sand is consolidated into sandstone.

Seepage (in tables). The movement of water through the soil. Seepage adversely affects the specified use.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock formed by the hardening of a clay deposit.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry

and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Siltstone. Sedimentary rock made up of dominantly silt-sized particles.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Sinkhole. A depression in the landscape where limestone has been dissolved.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides. Polished and grooved surfaces produced by one mass sliding past another. In soils, slickensides may occur at the bases of slip surfaces on the steeper slopes; on faces of blocks, prisms, and columns; and in swelling clayey soils, where there is marked change in moisture content.

Slippage (in tables). Soil mass susceptible to movement downslope when loaded, excavated, or wet.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Slope (in tables). Slope is great enough that special practices are required to ensure satisfactory performance of the soil for a specific use.

Sloughed till. Water-saturated till that has flowed slowly downhill from its original place of deposit by glacial ice. It may rest on other till, on glacial outwash, or on a glaciolacustrine deposit.

Slow intake (in tables). The slow movement of water into the soil.

Slow refill (in tables). The slow filling of ponds, resulting from restricted permeability in the soil.

Small stones (in tables). Rock fragments less than 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter. Small stones

adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

Very coarse sand.....	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand.....	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand.....	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand.....	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand.....	0.10 to 0.05
Silt.....	0.05 to 0.002
Clay.....	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the substratum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stone line. A concentration of rock fragments in a soil. Generally, it is indicative of an old weathered surface. In a cross section, the line may be one fragment or more thick. It generally overlies material that weathered in place and is overlain by recent sediment of variable thickness.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

Stripcropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.

Structure, soil. The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are: *platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grain* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).

Stubble mulch. Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.

Subsoil. Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.

Subsoiling. Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter or loosen a layer that restricts roots.

Substratum. The part of the soil below the solum.

Subsurface layer. Any surface soil horizon (A, E, AB, or EB) below the surface layer.

Surface layer. The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the "plow layer," or the "Ap horizon."

Surface soil. The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.

Terminal moraine. A belt of thick glacial drift that generally marks the termination of important glacial advances. It commonly is a massive, arcuate ridge or complex of ridges underlain by till and other types of drift.

Terrace. An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field is generally built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

Terrace (geologic). An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Texture, soil. The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand*, *loamy sand*, *sandy loam*, *loam*, *silt loam*, *silt*, *sandy clay loam*, *clay loam*, *silty clay loam*, *sandy clay*, *silty clay*, and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."

Thin layer (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material too thin for the specified use.

Till. Unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand, and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice.

Till plain. An extensive area of nearly level to undulating or gently sloping soils that are underlain by till or consist of till. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent.

Tilth, soil. The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.

Toe slope. The outermost inclined surface at the base of a hill. Toe slopes are commonly gentle and linear in profile.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.

Toxicity (in tables). Excessive amount of toxic substances, such as salts, that severely hinder establishment of vegetation or severely restrict plant growth.

Trace elements. Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.

Unstable fill (in tables). Risk of caving or sloughing on banks of fill material.

Upland (geology). Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley fill. In glaciated regions, material deposited in stream valleys by glacial meltwater. In nonglaciated regions, alluvium deposited by heavily loaded streams.

Variegation. Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.

Varve. A sedimentary layer or a lamina or sequence of laminae deposited in a body of still water within a year. Specifically, a thin pair of graded glaciolacustrine layers seasonally deposited, usually by meltwater streams, in a glacial lake or other body of still water in front of a glacier.

Water bars. Smooth, shallow ditches or depressional areas that are excavated at an angle across a sloping road. They are used to reduce the downward velocity of water and divert it off and away from the road surface. Water bars can easily be driven over if constructed properly.

Weathering. All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

Well graded. Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an oven-dry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Accessibility Statement

This document is not accessible by screen-reader software. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is committed to making its information accessible to all of its customers and employees. If you are experiencing accessibility issues and need assistance, please contact our Helpdesk by phone at 1-800-457-3642 or by e-mail at ServiceDesk-FTC@ftc.usda.gov. For assistance with publications that include maps, graphs, or similar forms of information, you may also wish to contact our State or local office. You can locate the correct office and phone number at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

SOIL LEGEND*

- 1 CLARION-CANISTEO-GLENCOE association
- 2 CANISTEO-NICOLLET association
- 3 COLAND-CLARION-HAWICK association
- 4 CANISTEO-GLENCOE-COKATO association
- 5 COKATO-CANISTEO-CORDOVA association
- 6 COKATO-STORDEN-MUSKEGO association
- 7 ESTHERVILLE-COLAND-BISCAY association
- 8 CLARION-CANISTEO-STORDEN association
- 9 CLARION-HARPS-GLENCOE association
- 10 HARPS-CLARION-NICOLLET association
- 11 LESTER-CORDOVA association
- 12 COKATO-CORDOVA association

* The units on this legend are described in the text under the heading "General Soil Map Units."

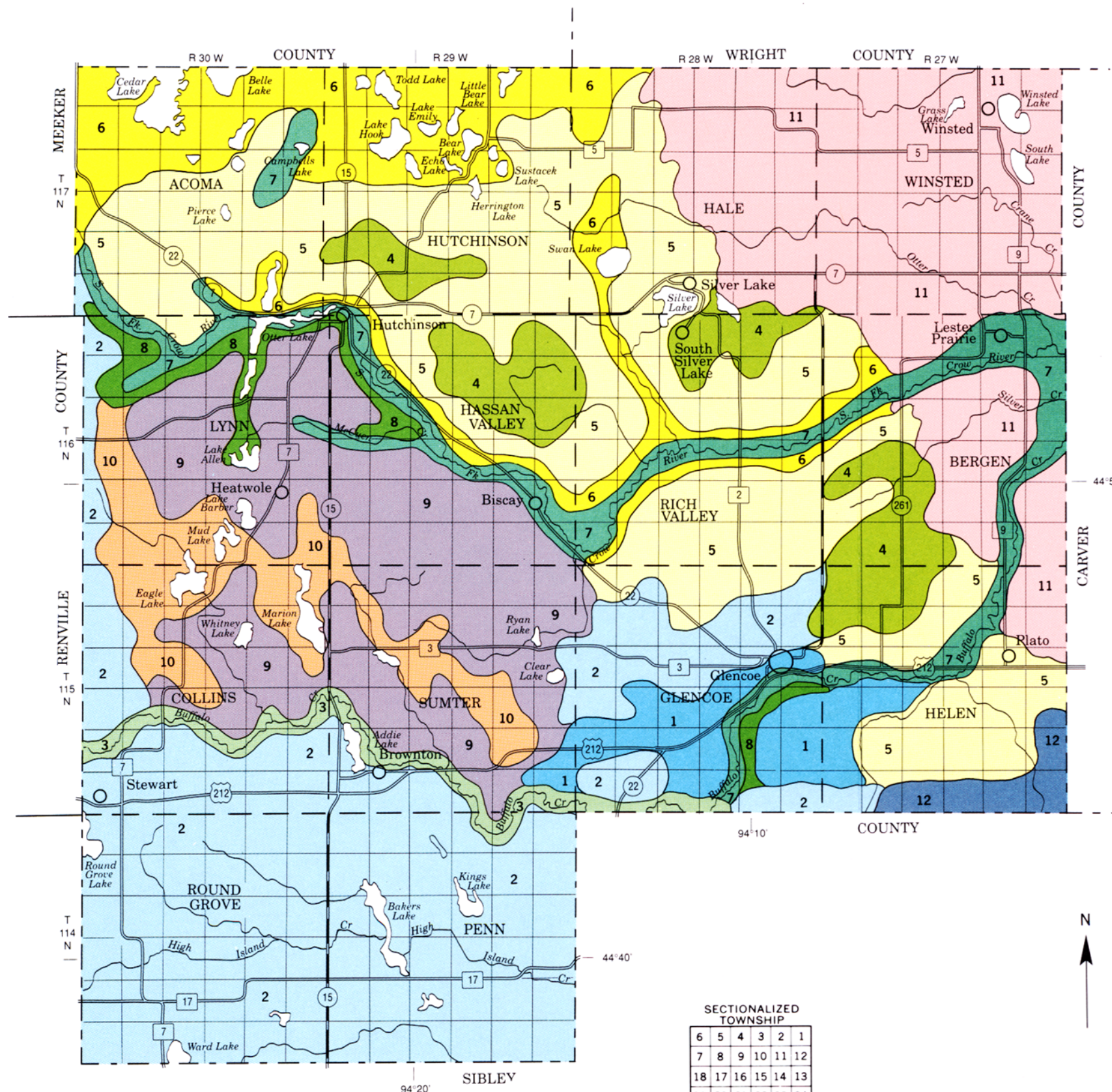
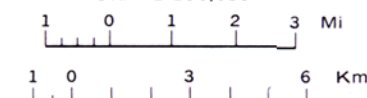
Compiled 1993

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

GENERAL SOIL MAP

MC LEOD COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Scale 1:190,080

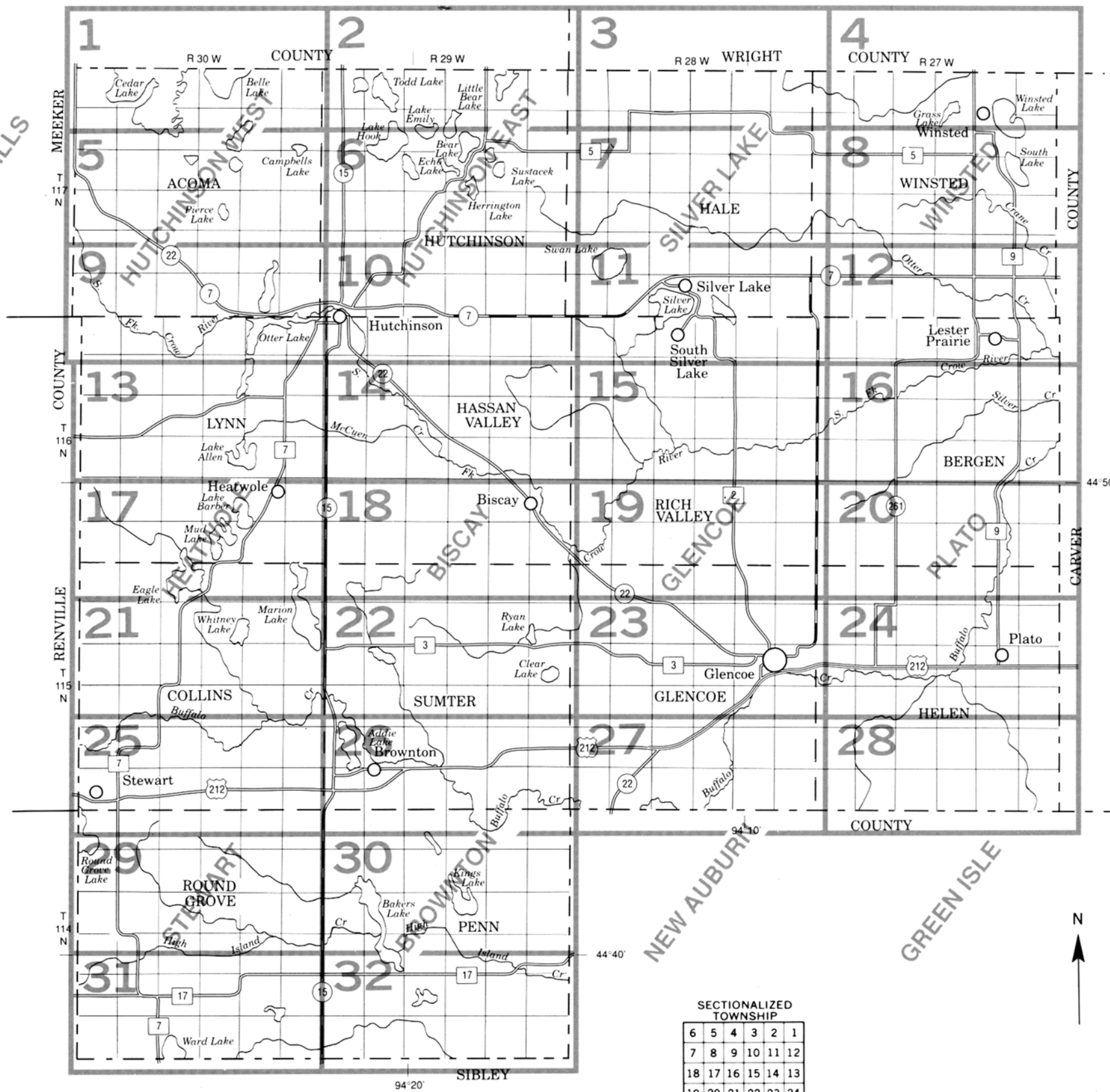


SECTIONALIZED TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Each area outlined on this map consists of more than one kind of soil. The map is thus meant for general planning rather than a basis for decisions on the use of specific tracts.

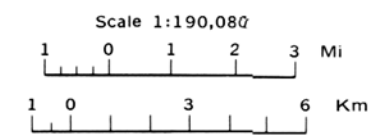
CEDAR MILLS



SECTIONALIZED TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

INDEX TO MAP SHEETS
MC LEOD COUNTY, MINNESOTA



SOIL LEGEND

Map symbols consist of numbers or a combination of numbers and a letter. The initial numbers represent the kind of soil. A capital letter following these numbers indicates the class of slope. Symbols without a slope letter are for nearly level soils or miscellaneous areas. A final number of 2 following the slope letter indicates that the soils is eroded.

SYMBOL	NAME
27B	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
35	Blue Earth mucky silty clay loam
39A	Wadena loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
39B	Wadena loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
41A	Estherville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
41B	Estherville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
86	Canisteo clay loam
94B	Terril loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
102B	Clarion loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
106B	Lester loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
109	Cordova clay loam
112	Harps clay loam
113	Webster clay loam
114	Glencoe clay loam
118	Crippin loam
130	Nicollet clay loam
134	Okoboji silty clay loam
238B	Kilkenny clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
239	Le Sueur loam
247	Linder loam
255	Mayer loam
269	Millington clay loam, occasionally flooded
313	Spillville loam, occasionally flooded
327B	Dickman sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
336	Delft clay loam
362	Millington loam, frequently flooded
386	Okoboji mucky silty clay loam
392	Biscay clay loam
414	Hamel loam
517	Shandep clay loam
525	Muskego muck
539	Klossner muck
611C	Hawick coarse sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
887B	Clarion-Swanlake complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
920B	Clarion-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
920C2	Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
920D2	Clarion-Storden-Estherville complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded
921C2	Clarion-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
944B	Lester-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
945B	Lester-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
945C2	Lester-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
956	Canisteo-Glencoe complex
960D2	Storden-Clarion complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded
960F	Storden-Clarion complex, 18 to 40 percent slopes
978	Cordova-Rolfe complex
1016	Udorthents, loamy
1030	Udorthents-Pits, gravel, complex
1075	Klossner-Muskego complex, ponded
1080	Klossner-Okoboji-Glencoe complex, ponded
1084	Hanlon-Kalmarville complex, frequently flooded
1091	Klossner, sandy substratum-Harps-Mayer complex
1092	Harps-Glencoe complex
1095	Zook silty clay loam, frequently flooded
1159B	Strout-Arkton complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1193	Cosmos silty clay
1204B	Cokato loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1207B	Cokato-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes
1213B	Cokato-Storden complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1213C2	Cokato-Storden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
1228	Hoopeston-Le Sueur complex
1229B	Cokato-Storden-Estherville complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
1833	Coland clay loam, occasionally flooded
1834	Coland clay loam, frequently flooded
1901B	Lester-Le Sueur complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes

CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL
SYMBOLS LEGEND

CULTURAL FEATURES

BOUNDARIES	
County or parish	
Field sheet matchline & neatline	
AD HOC BOUNDARY (label)	
Small airport, airfield, park, oilfield, cemetery, or flood pool	
STATE COORDINATE TICK	
LAND DIVISION CORNERS (sections and land grants)	
ROAD EMBLEMS & DESIGNATIONS	
Federal	
State	
RAILROAD	
DAMS	
Medium or small	
PITS	
Gravel pit	

WATER FEATURES

DRAINAGE	
Perennial, double line	
Perennial, single line	
Intermittent	
Drainage end	
Canals or ditches	
Drainage and/or irrigation	
LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS	
Perennial	
MISCELLANEOUS WATER FEATURES	
Marsh or swamp	
Wet spot	

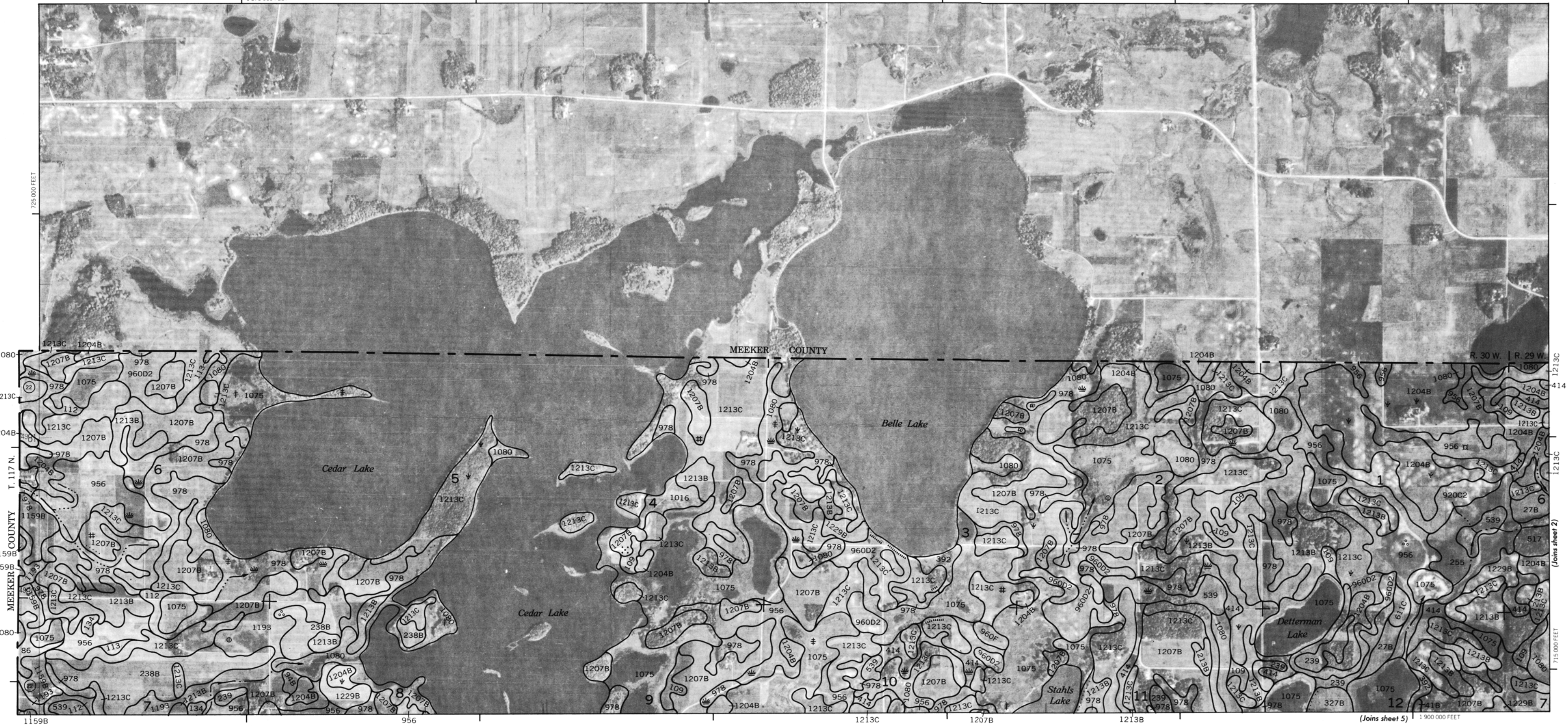
SPECIAL SYMBOLS FOR
SOIL SURVEY

SOIL DELINEATIONS AND SYMBOLS	
ESCARPMENTS	
Other than bedrock (points down slope)	
SHORT STEEP SLOPE	
GULLY	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Gravelly spot	
ACCUMULATION OF GYPSUM	
Sandy spot	
Stony spot, very stony spot	
ORGANIC SPOT	
HIGH LIME SPOT	
BETTER DRAINED AREA SURROUNDED BY WET SOILS	
DISTURBED LAND	
CLAYEY DEPRESSION	
DENIED ACCESS	



1 875 000 FEET

725 000 FEET



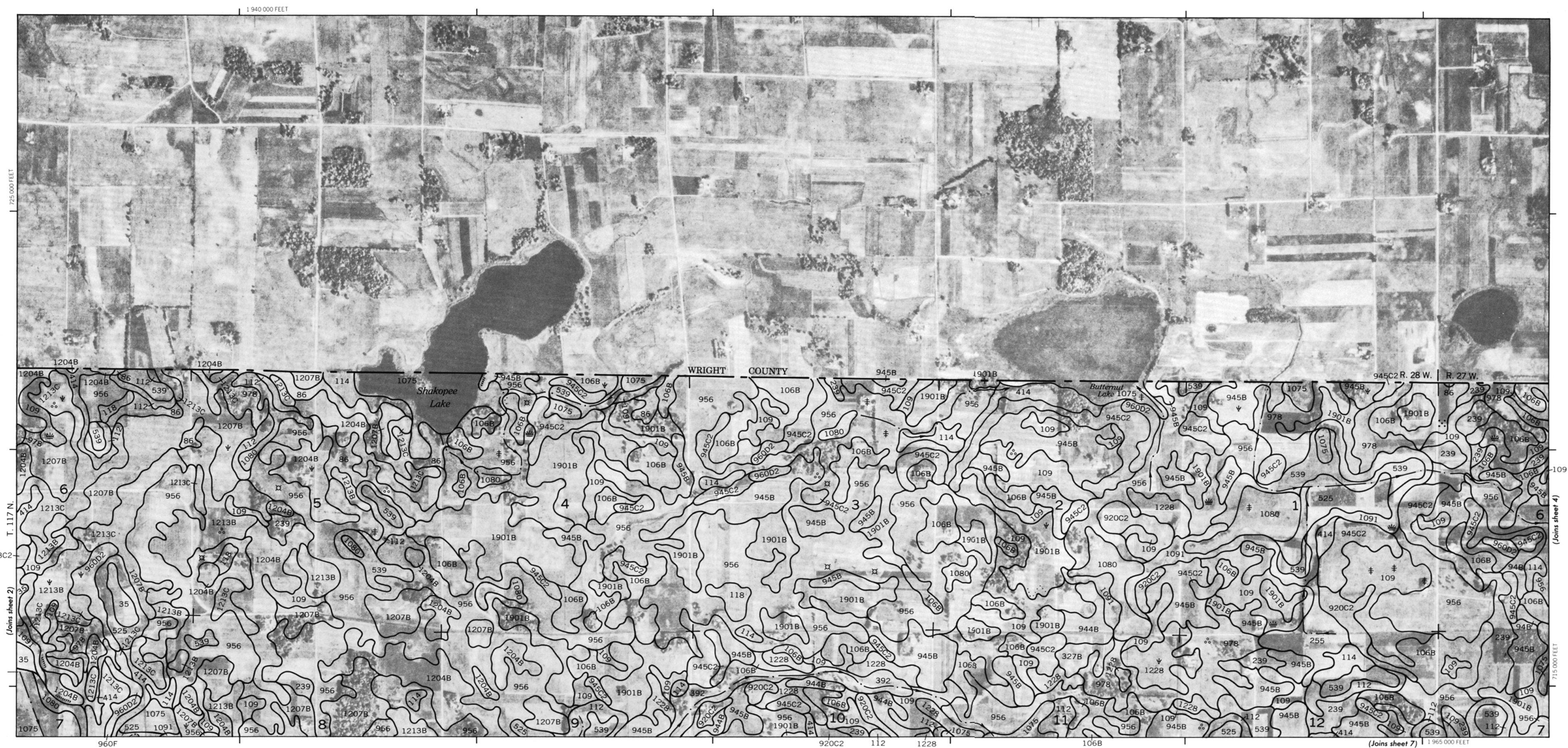
R. 30 W. | R. 29 W.

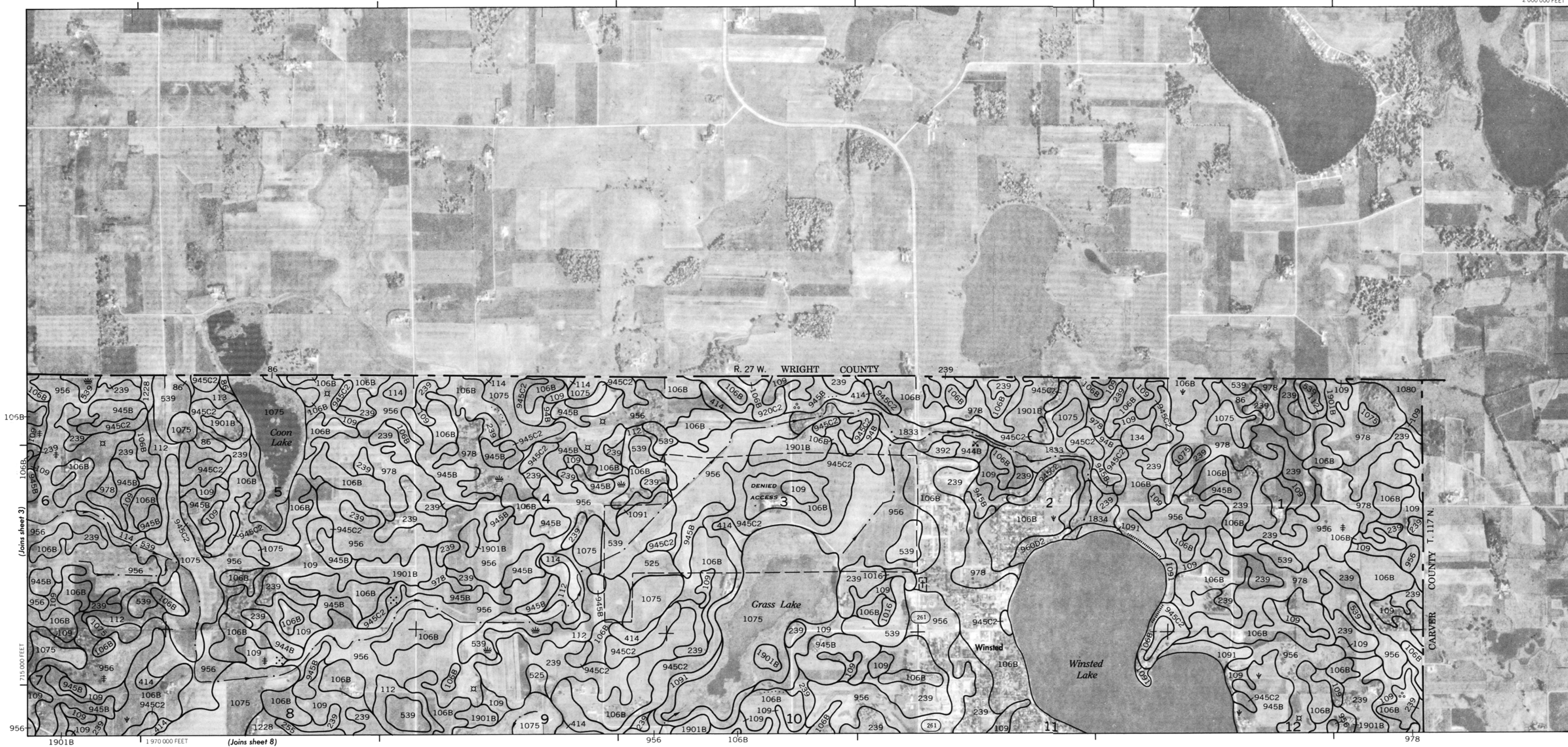
(Joins sheet 2)

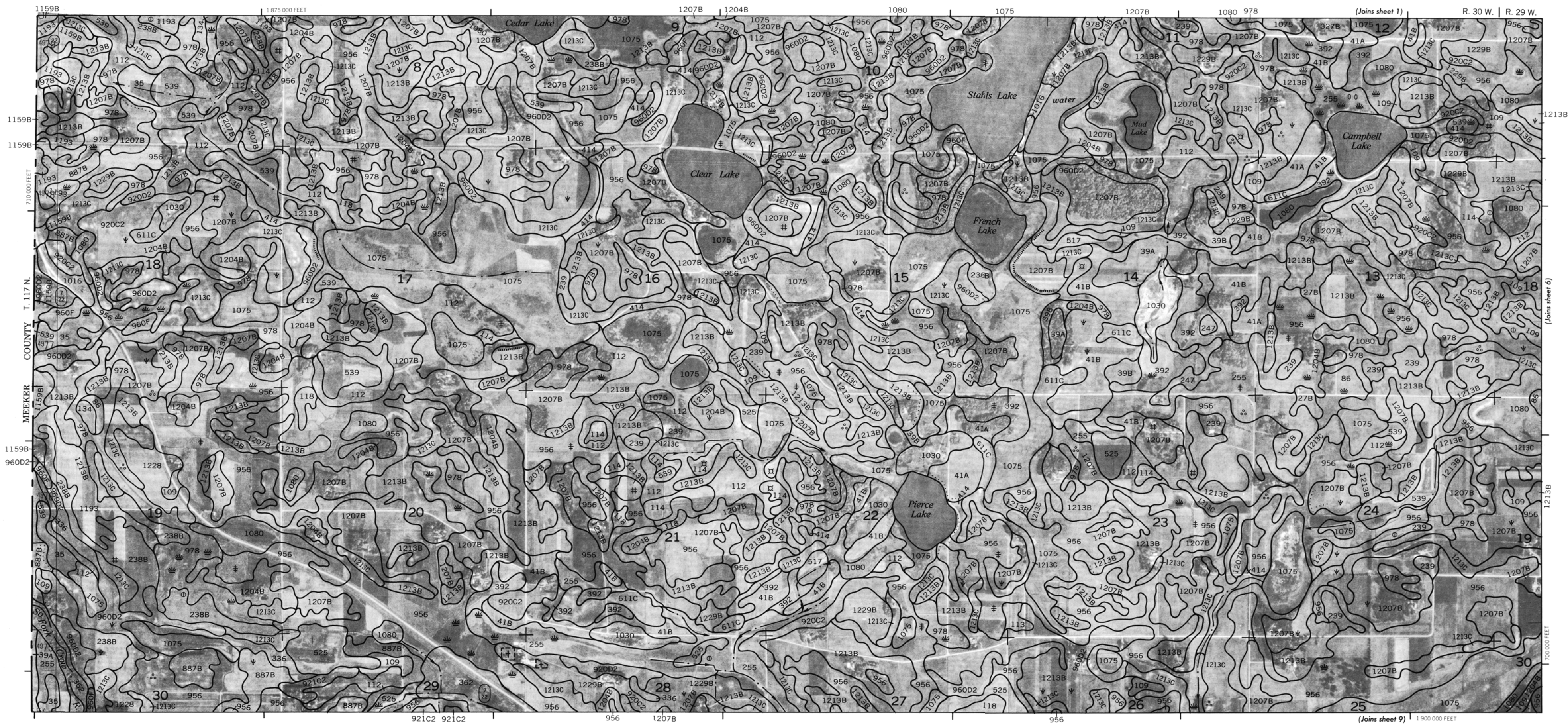
715 000 FEET

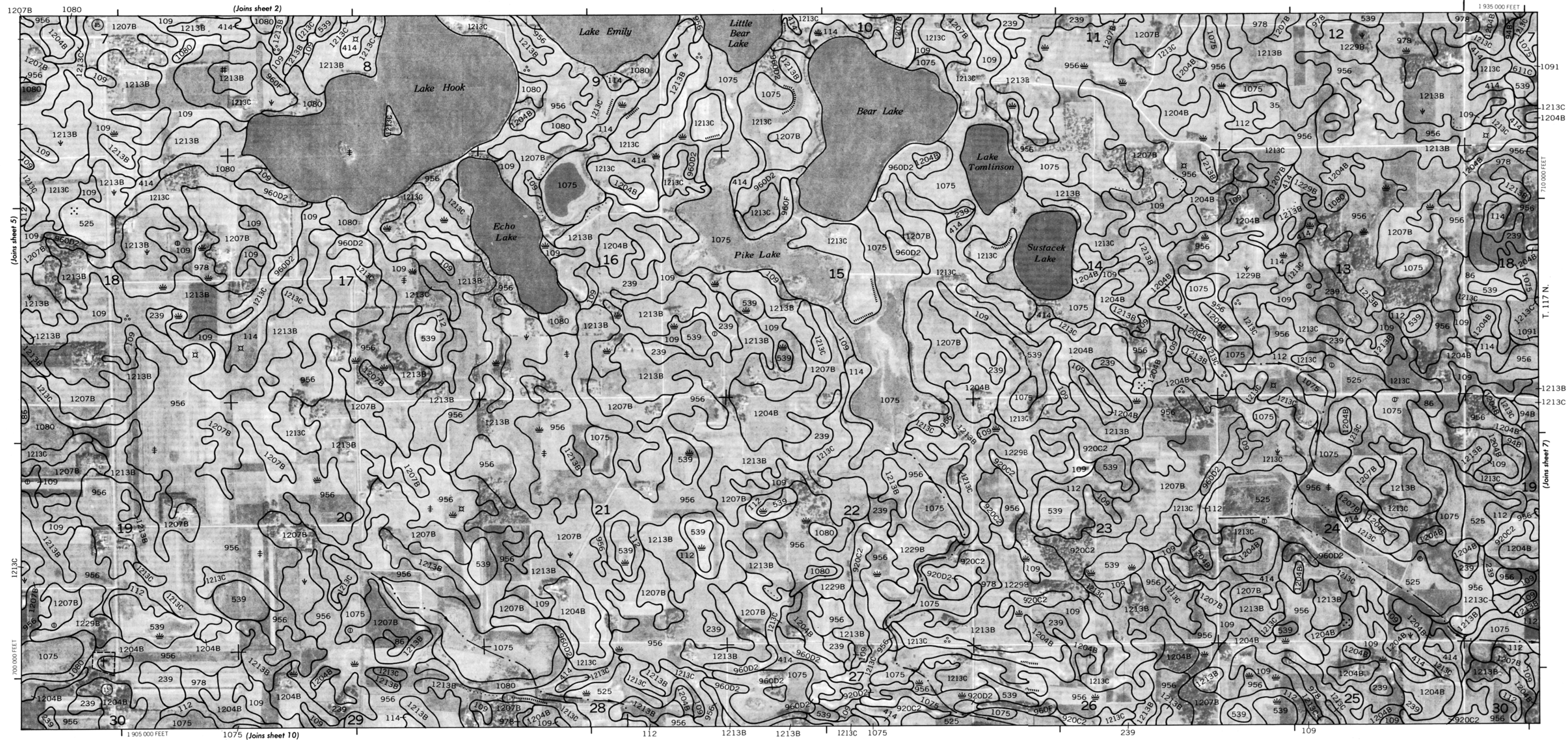
(Joins sheet 5)

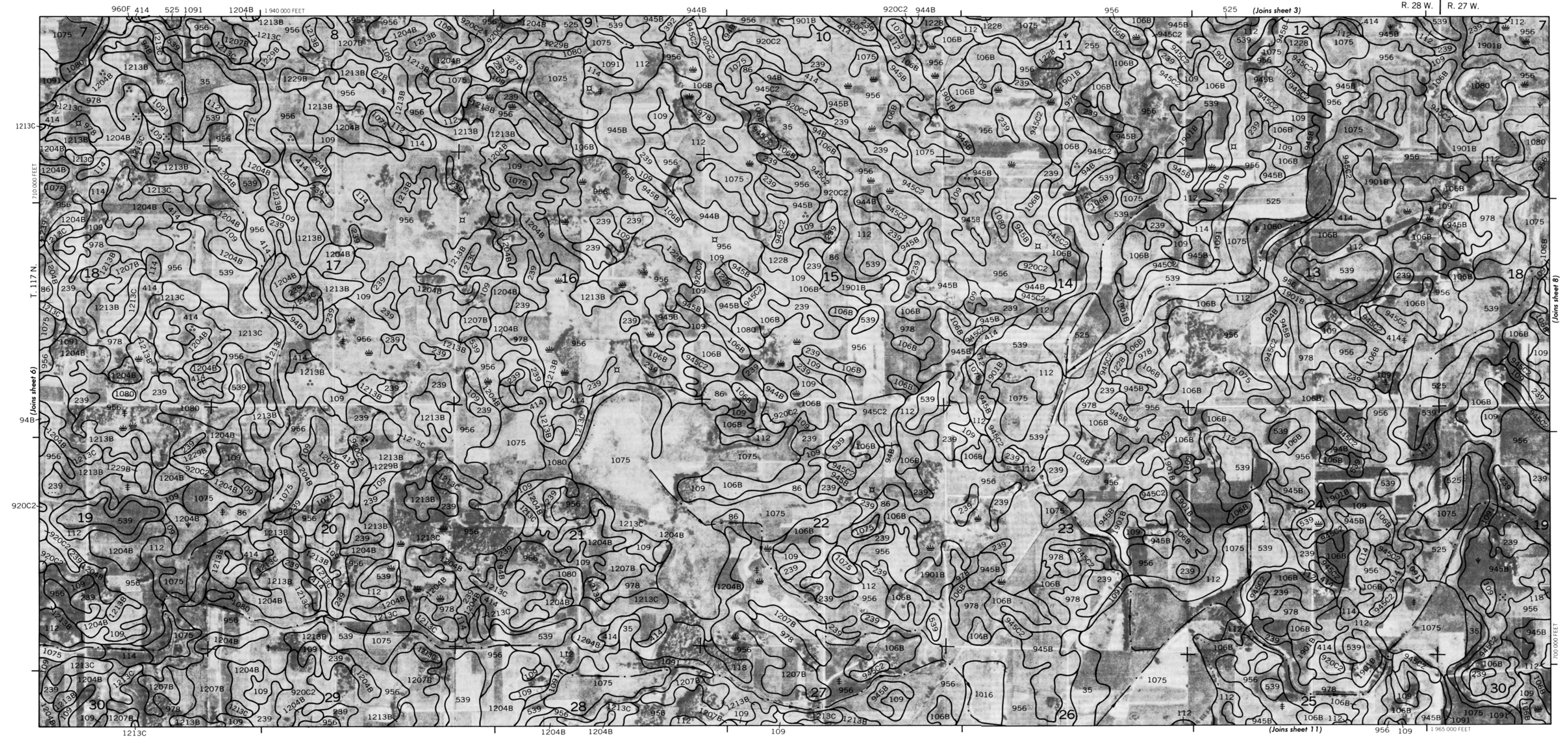


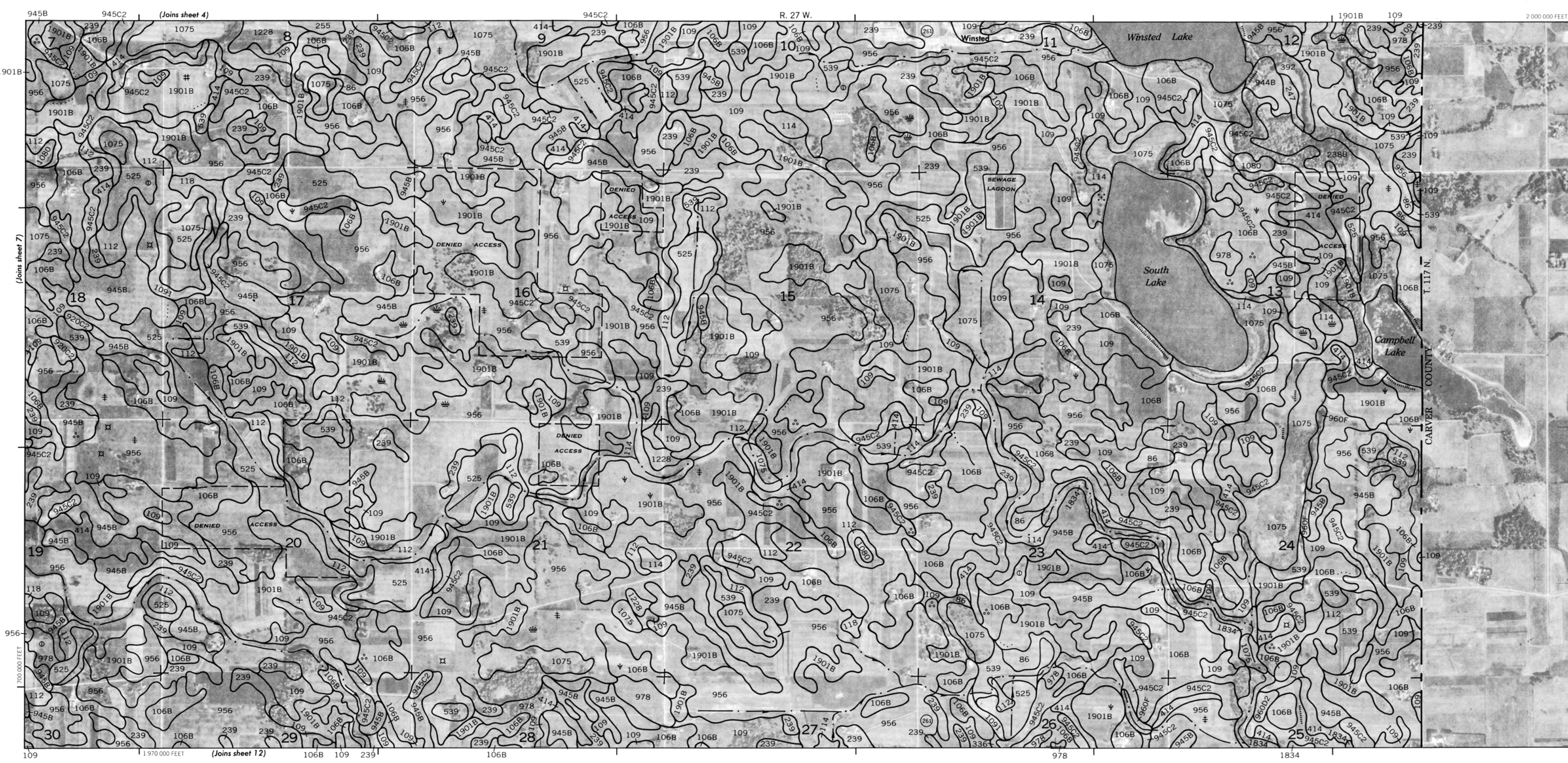


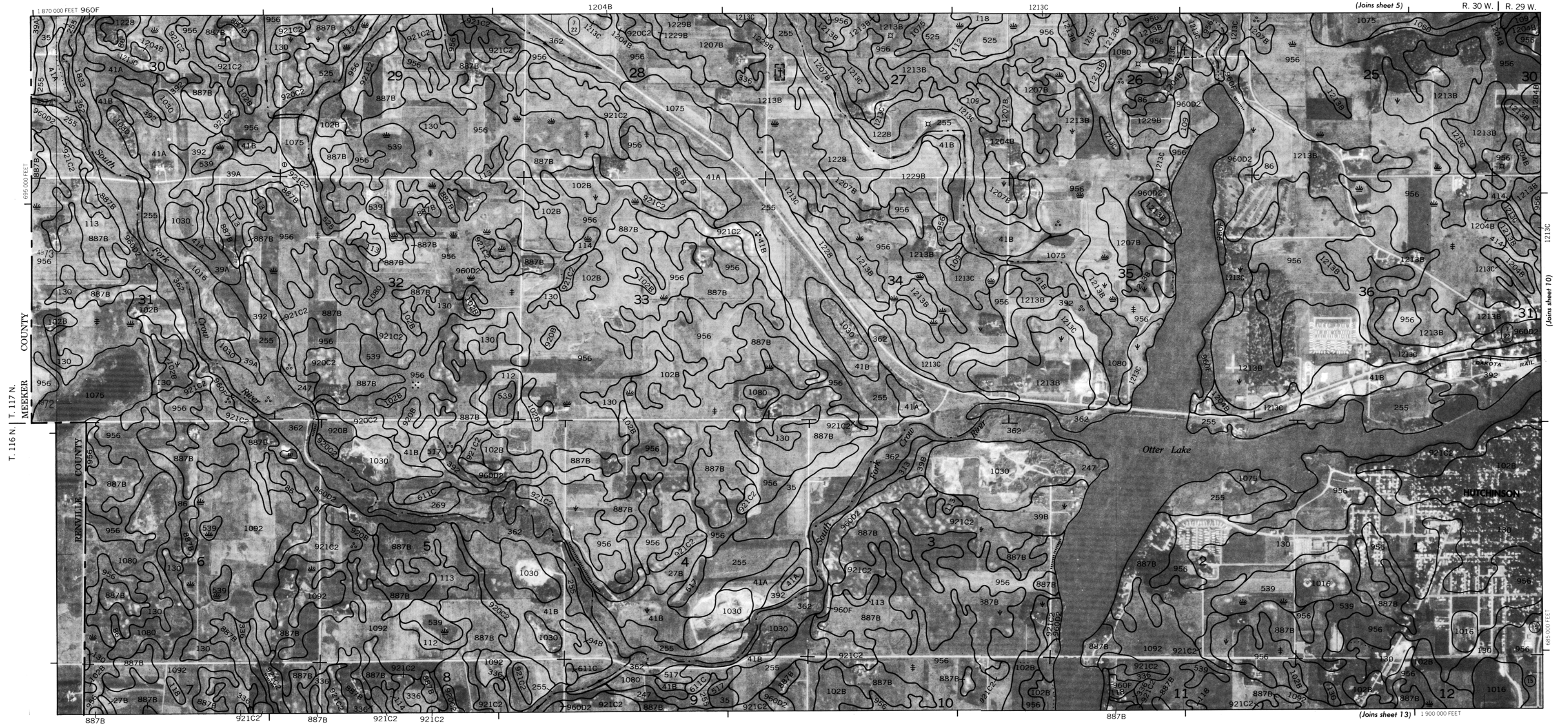


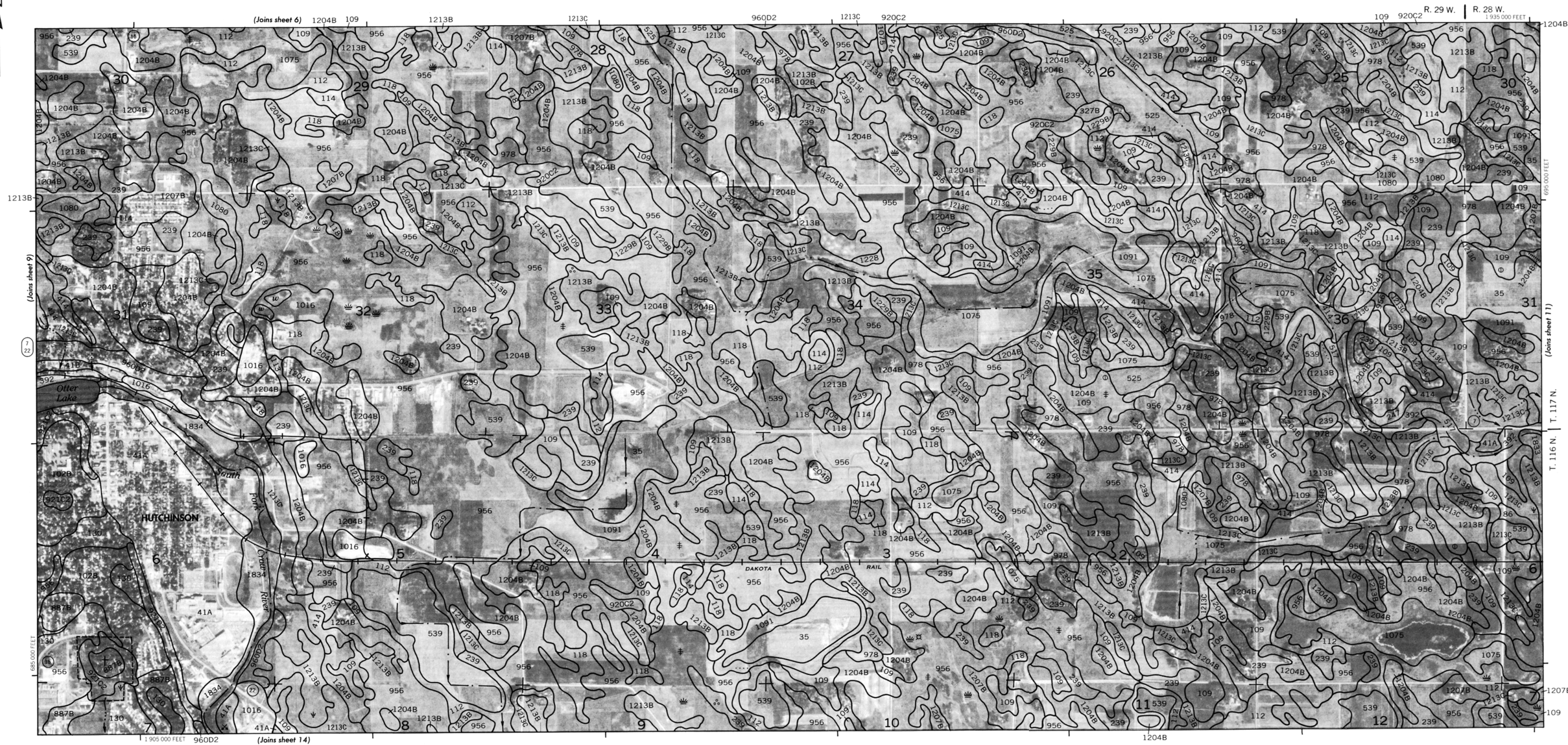


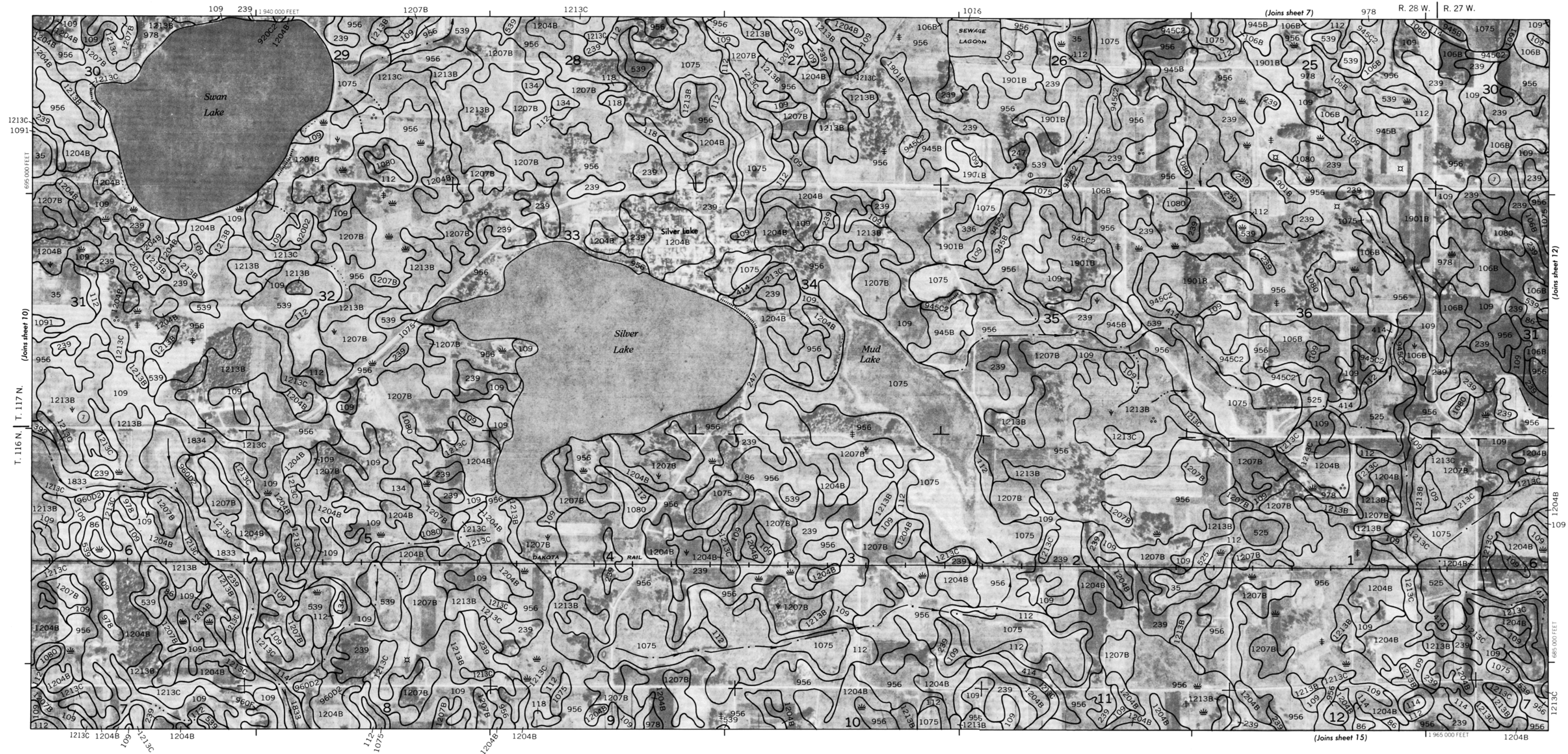


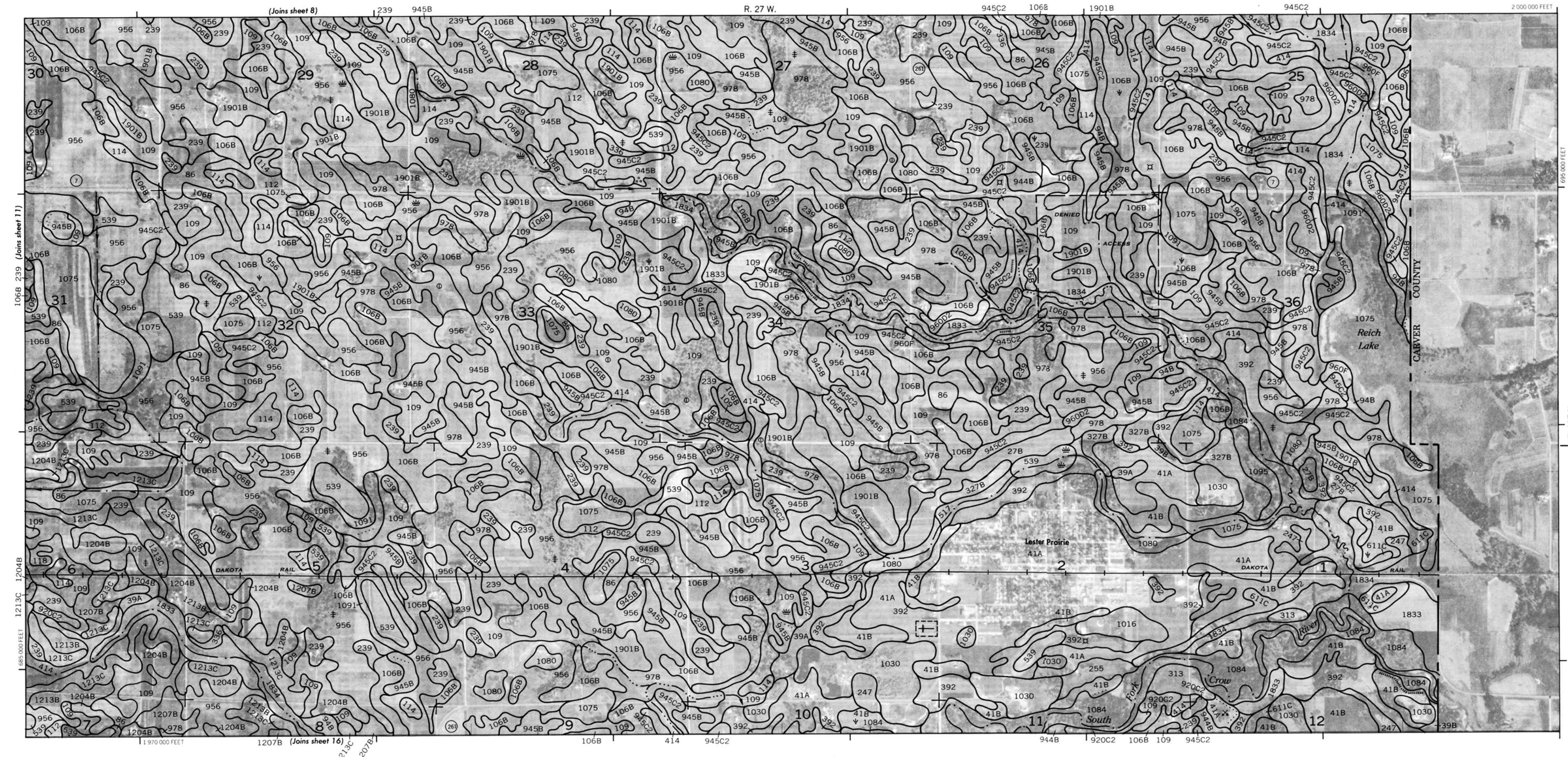




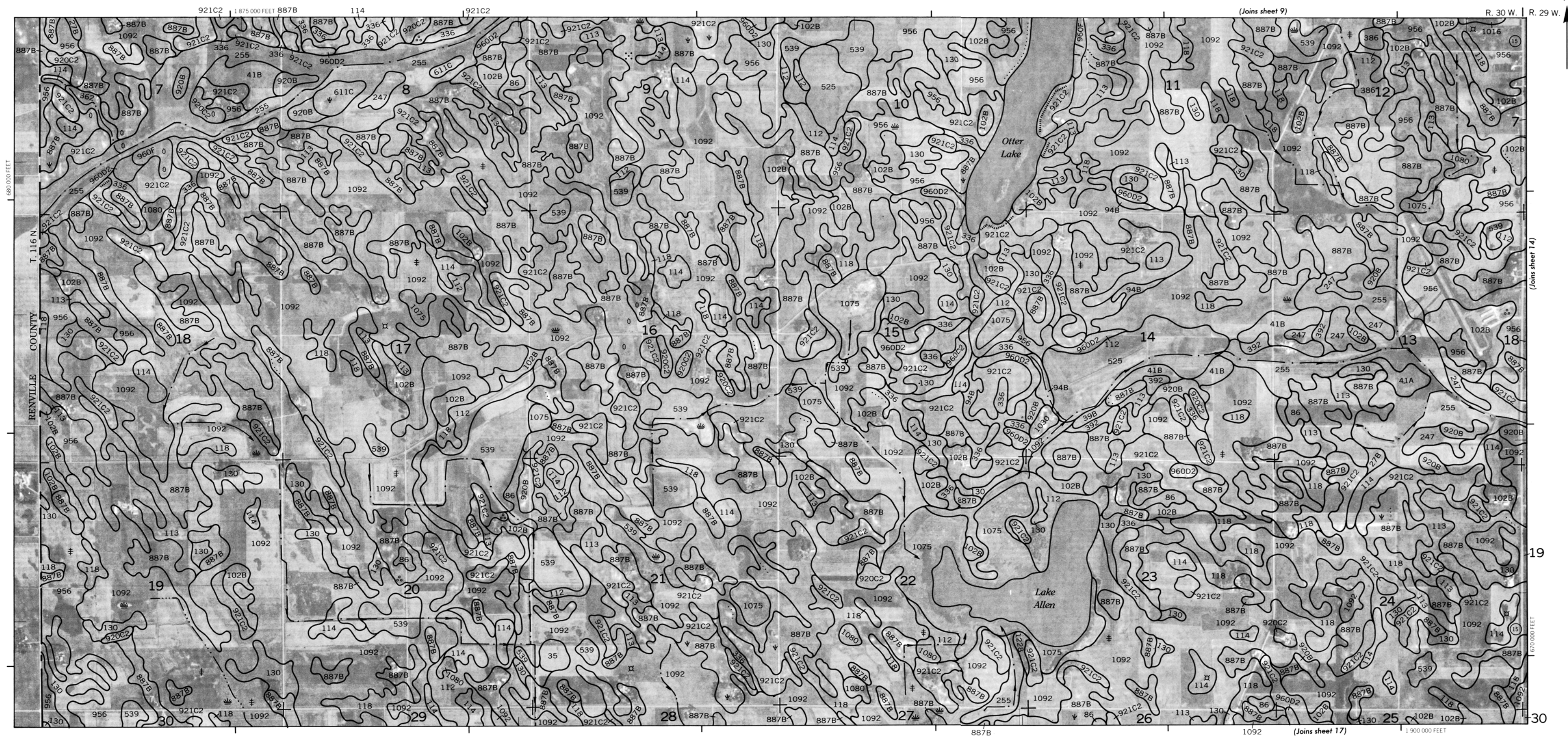








T. 116 N. | T. 117 N.





(Joins sheet 18)

T. 116 N.

12

